The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

NO. 38

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

The jig is up with the Republicans.

Harrison is a goner--that's settled already.

The protectionists find it up-hill business in talking high tariff

Democrats stand by John McCormick, he has been true as steel. He is an honest and highly intelligent farmer.

The Republican Senate has not yet reported a tariff bill. Proves quite plainly that it can't get up one as the Mills bill, altho hatching for one all summer. Pass the Mills bill now, like good little boys, and let congress adjourn.

J. H. Holt will receive a strong vote in his own home, an evidence that he is liked where he is best known. Mr. Holt is one of the good and useful business men of our county, and as a man of integrity he bears a stainless character He is well versed in public questions and will attend to the interests of our county, in the legislature with fidelity.

Centre county people feel a little disappointed in not having J. L. Spangler, their own choice, as the nominee for Congress. Still as good Democrats they will submit and vote for Mr. Kerr, who is an excellent man, and hold Jack over for another day, as he will surely receive a call to a position for which his services and abilitie fit him.

And now the Republican schemers want the Federal Treasurer to buy undue four and-a-halfs at 107¾, or fours at 130½. If he were to follow Mr. Harrison's suggestion of offering to purchase $50,000,000 at a fixed date he would have to pay 120 for the one and 150 for the other. The Treasury of the United States is not, at present, being run for the benefit of the bondholders.—Cincinnatti Enquirer.

James Kerr, our nominee for Congress, is outspoken in favor of tax-reform, and for lessening the burdens of the farmer and laborer, smarting under a war tariff for the benefit of capitalists and millionaires. James Kerr is for the interests of the masses, and thinks the country has done enough to make the rich richer and favors legislation that will leave the surplus in the pockets of the people.

The pledges solemnly made in 1884 by the Democratic party to the people of the United States have been faithfully kept. Peace, good order and prosperity within the range of our industrial conditions have been maintained at home, and the dignity and honor of our Republic asserted abroad. We have a clean, honorable, honest administration. The time was when our domestic administration was official plunder, and our foreign policy often a dirty job.—General. P. A. Collins.

Democrats of old Centre, it is for you to say whether the enemy shall again defeat part of our ticket. We have ex cellent nominees in Holt, M'Cormick, Bower and Neff. By giving these gentlemen your united support—and they deserve it—the entire ticket will be elected, and the Republicans relegated to back seats. Do your duty, Democrats, and stand by your nominees, each one of whom has been faithful to the party, and is fit to fill the office for which he has been placed in nomination.

The Providence Journal very coldly calls the attention of Senator Edmunds to the fact that the number of Vermont sheep has decreased almost fifty per cent. during the twenty years of high tariff on wool. As the same journal seems in some doubt as to the cause of this decrease, it is tenderly reminded of the fact that one Chairman Mills proposes to place wool on the free list at some time in the future. This, of course, explains why the Vermont sheep went South or died. They had "inside advices" to prove that the bill was on the way.

SOLID SENSE.

We quote some plain solid sense, that can't be refuted, from Mr. Mills:

"The average duty on imports by the present republican tariff is 47.10 per cent. of the value of the importations, and the democrats only propose to cut it down to 40 per cent. Yet they denounce us as free traders. Forty per cent. is higher than the rate by any other tariff which has ever been enacted in this country, except the present tariff. As an illustration of the very slight cuts we propose to make in the tariff on leading industries I will quote from the schedule of the tariff bill now pending. "On earthern and glass ware, 59 per cent., reduced to 46.10." Does that look like free trade? ["No!"] We are charged with attempting to ruin the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania. By the present tariff the duty is 40.77. We propose to reduce it to 38.08, a reduction of $2.65 on every $100 of duty. We have reduced the duty on sugar from 78.15 to 62.92. How does that affect the man who buys the sugar and pays the taxes? He's the fellow I am after. [Laughter.] I want to adhere to the great democratic pledge which we have inherited from our fathers and lay the burdens of taxation as lightly as possible. [Applause.]

"Our reduction of the duty upon cotton cloth is only from 33.99 to 33.07 per cent. Is that free trade? Out of $11,000,000 of duties we take $277,000. On woolen cloth we reduce from 58.81 to 38.46, $20 on the $100 of duties, and this reduction is mainly caused by putting wool on the free list.

"As far as steel rails are concerned, the present tariff, which has existed since 1871, is 45 per cent. We reduce it to 40 per cent. which is higher than it was under any other tariff in this country. In 1872 the tariff was only 31 per cent. and the war tariff was only 35 per cent. So our duty is higher than the duty levied when 2,000,000 men were in arms, yet yet the republicans call it free trade.

"We put the raw material of flax in the free list. We ought to put all raw materials which are used in our manufactories in the free list, in order to encourage the development of factories and give our workmen more to do. This bill is in the interest of the working and tax paying people of this country.

"We have put pig copper, which is controlled by a combination, back from 4½ to 2 cents a pound, where it was in 1863.

"What the workingmen of this country want is plenty of work at higher prices. Neither can be obtained unless we can manufacture cheaply for wide markets. You cannot manufacture cheap unless the raw material is cheap, and we must undersell our competitors in order to get markets all over the world. Americans desire to have no Chinese wall thrown around them. The country cannot get rich by its people exchanging products with each other. That is robbing Peter to pay Paul. We must exchange at a profit with other nations, and thereby their wealth will flow to us We cannot sell to other nations unless we buy of them. Protection such as we have now, does not benefit the workingman. It benefits the capitalist, who by means of protection has a monopoly of the manufacture of some article. He grows rich, but his workmen do not. He employs them at the lowest possible price. He, by means of threats, kills competition in this country, and high portection prevents competition from abroad. In order to raise the wages of workingmen there must be plenty of competition, and our manufacturers must be able to sell in all corners of the globe. The policy of the new tariff is to build up our manufacturers, not to destroy them; to remove all impediments and give them every facility to grow.

"Remember, the more consumers the more work. The more work the higher the wages. Money is only used in commerce to adjust balances. Commerce is really an interchange of commodities. Open up our markets and make raw materials cheap and the American problem is solved. Our country will then indeed be the greatest, the freest, the happiest, the most prosperous on the face of the earth!"

George W. McCutcheon, the Inspector of Meats at Pittsburg, has been to Chicago investigating the great dressed-beef establishments. He finds that large numbers of diseased cattle are there slaughtered and the meat shipped in refrigerators to all parts of the country. No one can distinguish the diseased meat from the sound, when once it has been killed and refrigerated, and the Inspector urgently recommends the enactment of laws for the protection of the public health from the consequences of a trade so recklessly prosecuted. It is proposed, among other remedies, to require all meats shipped from the killing point to be accompanied by an inspector's certificate, certifying that the animal was sound when slaughtered.

NO TARIFF IN THIS.

HIGHER WAGES IN AMERICA, BUT LESS COST OF LABOR IN THE ARTICLE.

The greater skill and energy displayed by American workingmen and workingwomen as compared with their foreign competitors is well known. But its exact degree is not often accurately illustrated as in consular report No. 44, comparing the boot and shoe trade in Lynn, Mass., with several foreign points, showing that while wages are much higher in Lynn than any other European city the cost of labor in the article is still much less.

To illustrate: In Lynn men earn an average of $12 a week and girls $7, though expert individuals earn as much as $15, $18, and even $24. In Offenbach, Berlin and other German towns men earn from $4 32 to $7 20 a week, and women from $2 88 to $3 60. In Vienna men earn from $4 30 to $9 60 a week, and women from $4 40 to $4 80. In English factories men earn from $5 76 to $8 40, and women from $2 88 to $4 32. But this consular report proceeds to show that on precisely the same kind of goods the Lynn manufacturer, whose workmen earn about twice as much a week as foreign workmen do, pays but 35 cents for the labor on a pair of woman's shoes, while the same labor costs 57 cents in Berlin, 61 cents in Frankfort, 63½ cents Stafford, 64 cents in Leicester, and 71 cents in Vienna.

TARIFF TALKS.

Mr. Bullock, one of the largest of our woolen manufacturers and a Republican, declares that without free wool the woolen industries can't be prosperous in this country and our American market can't be supplied by American mills and labor.

Mr. Singerly, a Democrat, who has nearly half a million invested in woolen mills, declares that he can't operate his mills and employ labor at fair wages without free wool and chemicals.

Mr. Rhoades, of Secane, Deleware county, a Republican woolen manufacturer, says his woolen mills are idle because they are taxed to idleness by tariff taxes on raw materials.

Mr. Dobson, one of the leading carpet manufacturers of the country and a Republican, stated the exact truth when he declared to a congressional committee that with free raw materials and 25 per cent. tariff on his products he could manufacture profitably. The present average tariff tax on carpets is 58 81 per cent., ranging from 24.76 on hemp to 61.13 on tapestry Brussels and 73.92 on druggets.

Mr. Drexel, the most successful and conservative of our American bankers, and especially interested in the business and industrial prosperity of the country, speaks for intelligent and honest Republicans like himself when he declares that free raw materials are a necessity to successful industries in the United States.

Does Mr. Singerly seek to destroy his half million wooolen mill to serve a party purpose? Do Messrs. Drexel, Bullock, Dobson and Rhoades testify against the mistaken policy of their party from any other motives than a sincere desire to prosper industry and protect labor?

A large majority of the wool consumed in this country is imported from foreign countries either in raw materials or in manufactured goods, and even under the high tariff tax of 41 per cent. to protect wool, the wool industry is steadily declining in the older States.

The battle for free raw materials used by our general productive industries is the great battle for the disenthrallment of the workingmen of the country. It is a battle for enlarging our products; for enlarging the demand for labor; for enlarging wages by increased demand for workingmen; for reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life and for cheapening our American goods to home consumers and competing in foreign markets.—Phila. *Times.*

JAMES KERR.

James Kerr, of Clearfield, has been nominated for Congress, by the Democratic conference. Mr. Kerr is a young man of the highest character and a lawyer of ability. In the county of Clearfield, where he is known, he is held in the highest esteem by men of all parties and he will get many Republican votes there. Mr. Kerr's nomination insures the redemption of this district, and Mr. Patton will misrepresent it no longer. This nomination completes the Democratic ticket, and it is strong from Cleveland to Neff.

Mr. Enoch P. Hinks, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, of Bridgeport, Conn., who though not a politician, has never voted any other than the republican ticket. In an interview he says: "But I cannot go with my party on its present platform. The greatest minds and shrewdest men in the party—Grant, Arthur, Conklin and Garfield—advocated tariff revision. Four years ago the party sought Mr. Blaine's election chiefly on tariff reform. But what was then a virtue has now become a crime."

A FLOPPER AMONG FLOPPERS.

CHARLEY WOLFE EX MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE OUT FOR CLEVELAND.

There has been considerable excitement created at Lewisburg over the fact that the Hon. Charles S. Wolf has expressed his determination to vote the democratic ticket this year. Mr. Joseph Kremer, formerly a very enthusiastic republican, is also going to vote for Mr. Cleveland this fall. These two prominent floppers will carry a large body of constituents along with them. In fact the changing of Mr. Wolfe to the democratic party has greatly enraged and excited the editor of the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, the insignificant prop of the republican party.

HOW THE COLORED MEN WILL VOTE.

For the benefit of those Republicans who imagine they hold a mortgage on the colored voter of this country and can dictate their ballots we print an article. These people object to slavery and especially political slavery and know they can act for themselves in public matters.

The radical change of their position in this campaign is well exemplified by Charles H. J. Taylor, ex-Minister to Liberia, who was at the national Dem. headquarters on Monday. Taylor has been doing vigorous Democratic work among the voters of his race. When asked what had been accomplished he said "Nine States have held negro Democratic conventions, the last having been in Michigan on August 13. In Indianapolis a national negro Democratic conference was held on August 25, 26 and 27. There are sixteen newspapers published by colored men supporting Cleveland and Thurman. I have no doubt that at least 240,000 negroes will vote the Democratic national ticket this election. They love President Cleveland for his action toward the race, for his willingness to pay the money the Freedman's Bank lost during Grant's term; his appointment of negroes to prominent places, though they did not do very much toward his election; the sending of a message to Congress recommending that a gunboat be given the Liberian Government and his great desire to respect their rights under the Constitution. I believe large numbers of negroes will vote the Democratic ticket in Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisana and Georgia and I may say, all the States of the South, unless, perhaps, Florida. The negro vote will be felt in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN.

A dispatch from Memphis, 21st, inst., says the excitement which prevailed here to-day over the intelligence of the outbreak of fever at Jackson, Miss., has calmed in a measure since the authorities this afternoon resolved to stop passenger travel on the railroads east of the Mississippi river. Agents will be notified not to sell tickets for Memphis, as no trains will be allowed to come nearer the city than 10 miles, and a cordon of armed pickets will guard the dirt roads leading into Memphis and no one will be allowed to enter.

The same feeling pervades throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama, and extends into Kentucky. Every town and city in the States named, from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, have established strict quarantine against infected cities, and in many instances against the world. Shot gun quarantine prevails along the line of the Illinois Central, all the way from New Orleans to Fulton, Ky., and trains are not allowed to stop at any of the stations between Cairo, Ill, and Canton, Miss.

A regular panic seems to have seized the people, especially in the small interior towns, where non-intercourse is the watchword and armed men guard the roads leading into those places.

A special from Jackson, Miss., says that great excitement prevails there and the people are leaving in crowds.

FRYING PHILADELPHIA'S FAT.

Half a million dollars worth of "fat" will be fried out of the manufacturers of Philadelphia and Pittsburg by Chairman Quay. The head of the Republican machine has been figuring on the highly favored capitalists of Pennsylvania who cannot afford to have the tariff revised, and has decided that the big end of a million dollars will not be too much for them to contribute to the Republican National Committee to aid its efforts to keep up the war tariff.

In arranging the details Chairman Quay apportioned $400,000 to Philadelphia, and $100,000 to Pittsburg, and he proposes to keep the manufacturers on the fire until the fat is forthcoming. A considerable portion of this $400,000 has already been collected and paid over to the National Committee.

A PROTECTED MANUFACTURER.

F. C. CANNON, OF CONNECTICUT, WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

Frederick C. Cannon is the president of the F. C. Cannon Manufacturing Company of New Haven, Conn. The company makes elevator and carriage lamps. Mr. Cannon thinks his company is one of the largest manufacturers of carriage lamps in the country. He is now and has been for years a member of the Young Men's Republican club. He is, to use his own words, "a dyed-in-the-wool Republican," but has not been an active one. Four years ago he failed to vote because, as he said, he couldn't vote for Blaine, and consequently wouldn't vote at all. This year he will vote for Cleveland.

Mr. Cannon said: "I think Cleveland has been actuated by honest purposes. I think he has made a few mistakes, but I shall vote for him. The Republican party has gone back on its past record. Some of its leaders in the past said that the tariff needed revision; now, for the sake of political buncombe, they say otherwise. They say in their platform that the tax should be taken off whisky and tobacco, and refuse to reduce the tariff on necessaries."

About the manufacture of carriage lamps Mr. Cannon said: "I find that upon nearly everything I use there is a tax. On tin there is a duty of a cent or a cent and a half a pound. On copper it is the same. All the copper we use in the finer grades of our work we are obliged to get abroad. Most of the glass we import. They don't make the quality of glass here that we want. The duty on glass is even higher. Admit these articles free of duty and I can compete with England which has been but which is not so much now underselling us as in Canada. I can sell cheaper here and elsewhere. I find that cheaper goods always create greater demands. We now have busy and dull seasons. Give us the raw material free of duty and we will have work continually. Each man will have more work and each man more pay. Less than two years ago I found that I had to give up competition with England for the Canadian trade. England getting her material free as she did could undersell me, as I was compelled to pay forty-five per cent. duty.

"At that time I called my men around me and told them how I was situated. I had run my shop three months without making a cent. I had hopes that something would happen that would set things all right, but I waited three months for that something to happen, but it didn't. I told my men that one of two things must happen—either I must get my materials cheaper or that I must reduce their wages. To get cheaper materials and keep up the quality of my goods was out of the question. The men understood this perfectly and submitted to a reduction. I made this up later on. I got in improved machinery and found that I could sell more cheaply than before and get some of the Canadian trade back. But you can put it down as a fact that I was compelled to lower wages because of the tariff. Yet the Republicans call this high tariff 'protection' and say it is keeping up wages.

"I believe in a tariff for revenue only, but I don't care to get this right away. Let the tariff be reduced gradually year by year and we can all adapt ourselves to the changes easily. Though the Mills bill doesn't exactly suit me, it is a step in the right direction. I want an equalization of the tariff if that is a possibility. My men understand this almost as well as I do, and they are tariff reformers too."

There will be another added to the list of executive departments, and the Commissioner of Agriculture will become a Cabinet officer, unless the President interpose his veto on the bill creating the new department. The trouble with the creation of this new department is that it will have to be duplicated in the interest of every other great industry. The manufacturers will be asking for a Cabinet officer, the mining interests will claim that they are entitled to one, while the railways will be asking why they should be left out in the cold in the matter of Cabinet representation. And who shall say that one industry has a greater claim to a seat in the Cabinet than another?

The Philad. Times says Mr. Harrison's idea of disposing of the surplus is that "it should be used in the purchase of bonds." That is good financial wisdom. A Republican administration funded the bulk of the debt in bonds that are not now redeemable and that can only be bought now at a premium approaching thirty per cent., and the people are now to be taxed a hundred and thirty dollars to pay each hundred dollars of debt. No doubt it would be better to spend the surplus in this way than to give it away or than to keep it locked up, but it would be better still not to collect any surplus.

COBURN.

The carpenters have the steeple of the Lutheran church nearly ready for the slaters, and when finished will make a fine appearance.

Potato dealers are getting plenty here. There are three different parties loading to-day; when they get their cars loaded, it will make five cars that have been shipped so far this week, and there are orders for two more to be shipped.

Several went to the Union county fair on Tuesday, and a pretty fair crowd on Wednesday morning; but Thursday will be the big day and we hear of a great many going.

Mrs. W. H. Kreamer is visiting her sister at Williamsport.

Mrs. Eph. Bartholomew and daughter are visiting Mrs. Bartholomew's sister at Harrisburg, so we have put Billy and Eph on the widower list for this week. I almost forgot our p. m., Bob was on the same list over Sunday, his Mrs. was visiting friends.

Daniel Eisenhuth lost a valuable horse last Sunday night, from wind colic—big loss for Daniel.

Our grain merchants have advanced the wheat market to 87 and 90c. That will strike the farmers O. K. Very little grain is moving at present—being held back for higher prices. O.K.
Coburn, Sept. 26.

THE GREAT VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION—REDUCED RATES VIA P. R. R.

The Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical, and Tobacco Exposition will be held at Richmond, beginning October 3d and closing November 21st, 1888. This exposition will be the best exhibit of the industrial and agricultural resources of the upper South ever held. Beside an extensive display of agricultural products and fine stock, a special section will be devoted to tobacco, illustrating all its phases from the plant to the pipe. The special features embrace a bench show, running and trotting races, and numerous other forms of interesting entertainment. The capital of the old Dominion is an exceptionally interesting place, and with the extraordinary attractions offered by the exposition, and the delightful climate of this season, the pleasure of a visit is greatly enhanced.

For the benefit of the hosts of people who will desire to visit the city under these favorable circumstances, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Richmond every Monday and Thursday during the continuance of the exposition, good to return until November 26th inclusive, from all principal stations on its system at a single fare for the round trip.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED assignee of Jacob W. Snook, will expose at public sale in the Borough of Millheim, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1. A large three story brick business block situate in said borough.
2. A first-class Photograph Gallery situate in said borough.
3. An Elegant Brick Dwelling House situate in said borough.
4. A Plank Frame Dwelling House, situate in said borough.
5. Four Fine Building Lots situate in said borough.
6. Nine Building Lots in South Millheim.
7. Four Building Lots on Water street, Millheim.
8. A property known as the Dinges Lot, in said borough.
9. A Lot of Ground, west of Millheim.
10. A Good Dwelling House on Penn street Millheim.
11. Five Acres of Land along the turnpike leading to Aaronsburg.
12. A Plot of Ground, adjoining No. 11.
13. A Piece of Farmland in said borough of Millheim.
14. A fine Farm situate in Penn township.
15. A good piece of Farmland near the boro of Millheim.

On the premises in Miles township, east of Rebersburg, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:

A certain farm or tract of land, known as the Gramley farm.
Adjoining the above tract is a fine tract of land, containing 101 acres, more or less.
A tract of 21 acres of land adjoining the above tract on the east.
A tract of Timberland, situated in Gramley's Gap, containing 215 acres and 154 perches. The above properties will be offered seperately or together as it may suit purchasers.

P. T. MUSSER,
Assignee of Jacob W. Snook.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of the Admr's. of the Estate of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance found due, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
27sep Auditor.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more o less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 32 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m, THE HEIRS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Deer Hunt.

"As the hart panteth after the water brooks."—Ps. 42 : 1.

DAVID, who must some time have seen a deer hunt, points us here, to a hunted stag making for the water. The fascinating animal, called in my text the hart, is the same animal that in sacred and profane literatur is called the stag, the roebuck, the hind, the gazelle, the reindeer. In central Syria in Bible times there were whole pasture fields of them, as Solomon suggests when he says: "I charge you by the hinds of the field." Their antlers jutted from the long grass as they lay down. No hunter who has been long in "John Brown's track" will wonder that in the Bible they were classed among clean animals, for the dews, the showers, the lakes, washed them as clean as the sky. When Jacob, the patriarch, longed for venison, Esau shot and brought home a roebuck. Isaiah compares the sprightliness of the restored cripple of milennial times to the long and quick jump of the stag, saying: "The lame shall leap as the hart." Solomon expressed his disgust at a hunter who, having shot a deer, is too lazy to cook it, saying: "The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting." But one day David, while far from the home from which he had been driven, and sitting near the mouth of a lonely cave where he had lodged, and on the banks of a pond or river, hears a pack of

HOUNDS IN SWIFT PURSUIT.

Because of the previous silence of the forest the clangor startles him, and he says to himself: "I wonder what those dogs are after!" Then there is a crackling in the brushwood, and the loud breathing of some rushing wonder of the woods, and the antlers of a deer rend the leaves of the thicket, and by an instinct which all hunters recognize, plunges into a pond or lake or river to cool its thirst, and at the same time by its capacity for swifter and longer swimming, to get away from the foaming hafflers.

David says to himself: "Aha, that is myself! Saul after me, Absalom after me; enemies without number after me; I am chased, their bloody muzzles at my heels, barking at my good name, barking after my body, barking after my soul. Oh, the hounds, the hounds! But look there," says David, that reindeer has splashed into the water. It puts its hot lips and nostrils into the cool wave that washes the lathered flanks, and it swims away from the fiery canines, and it is free at last. Oh, that I might find in the deep, wide lake of God's mercy and consolation escape from my pursuers! Oh, for the waters of life and rescue! As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

I have just come from the Adirondacks, and the breath of the balsam and spruce and pine is still on me. The Adirondacks are now populous with hunters, and

THE DEERS ARE BEING SLAIN

by the score. Talking a few days ago with a hunter, I thought I would like to see whether my text was accurate in its allusion, as I heard the dogs baying a little way off, and supposed they were on the track of a deer, I said to the hunter in rough corduroy: "Do the deer always make for the water when they are pursued?" He said: "Oh yes, Mister; you see they are a hot and thirsty animal, and they know where the water is, and when they hear danger in the distance, they lift their antlers and snuff the breeze and start for Racquet or Lood or Saranac; and we get into our cedar shell boat or stand by the 'runway' with rifle loaded ready to blaze away."

My friends, that is one reason why I like the Bible so much—its allusions are so true to nature. Its partridges are real partridges, its ostriches real ostriches, and its reindeer real reindeer. I do not wonder that

THIS ANTLERED GLORY

of the text makes the hunter's eye sparkle, and his cheek glow, and his respiration quicken. To say nothing of its usefulness, although it is the most useful of all game, its flesh delicious, its skin turned into human apparel, its sinews fashioned into bowstrings, its antlers putting handles on cutlery, and the shavings of its horns, used as a restorative, its name taken from the hart and called hartshorn. But putting aside its usefulness, this enchanting creature seems made out of gracefulness and elasticity. What an eye, with a liquid brightness as if gathered up from a hundred lakes at sunset! The horns, a coronal branching into every possible curve, and after it seems done, ascending into other projections of exquisiteness a tree of polished bone, uplifted in pride, or swung down for awful combat. It is velocity embodied. Timidity impersonated. The enchantment of the woods. Eye lustrous in life and pathetic in death. The splendid animal a complete rhythm of muscle and bone and color and attitude and locomotion, whether couching in the grass among the shadows, or a living bolt shot through the forest, or turning at bay to attack the hounds, or rearing for its last fall under the buckshot of the trapper.

It is a splendid appearance, that the painter's pencil fails to sketch, and only a hunter's dream on a pillow of hemlock at the foot of St. Regis is able to picture. When, twenty miles from any settlement, it comes down at eventide to the lake's edge, to drink among the lily-pads, and, with its sharp-edge hoof, shatters the crystal of Long Lake, it is very picturesque. But only when, after miles of pursuit, with heaving sides and lolling tongue and eyes swimming in death, the stag leaps from the cliff into Upper Saranac, can you realize how much David had suffered from his troubles, and how much he wanted God when he expressed himself in the words: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

THE HUNDDS OF TROUBLE.

Well now, let all those who have coming after them the lean hounds of poverty, or the black hounds of persecution, or the spotted hounds of vicissitude, or the pale hounds of death, or who are in anywise pursued, run to the wide, deep, glorious lake of divine solace and rescue. The most of the men and women whom I happen to know, at different times, if not now, have had trouble after them, sharp-muzzled troubles, swift troubles, all-devouring troubles. Many of you have made the mistake of

TRYING TO FIGHT THEM.

Somebody meanly attacked you, and you attacked them; they depreciated you, and you depreciated them; or they overreached you in a bargain, and you tried, in Wall street parlance, to get a corner on them; or you have had a bereavement, and instead of being submissive, you are fighting that bereavement; you charge on the doctors who have failed to effect a cure; or you charge on the carelessness of the railroad company through which the accident occurred; or you are a chronic invalid, and you fret and worry and scold, and wonder why you cannot be well like other people, and you angrily charge on the neuralgia or the laryngitis or the ague or the sick-headache. The fact is, you are a deer at bay. Instead of running to the waters of divine consolation, and slaking your thirst, and cooling your body and soul in the good cheer of the gospel, and swimming away into the mighty deeps of God's love, you are fighting a whole kennel of harriers.

A few days ago I saw in the Adirondacks, a dog lying across the road, and he seemed unable to get up, and I said to some hunters: "What is the matter with that dog?" They answered:

"A DEER HURT HIM."

And I saw he had a great swollen paw and a battered head, showing where the antlers struck him. And the probability is that some of you might give a mighty clip to your pursuers; you might damage their business, you might worry them into ill-health, you might hurt them as much as they have hurt you; but, after all, it is not worth while. You only have hurt a hound. Better be off for the Upper Saranac, into which the mountains of God's eternal strength look down and moor their shadows. As for your physical disorders, *the worst strychnine you can take* is fretfulness, and the best medicine is religion. I know people who were only a little disordered, yet have fretted themselves into complete valetudinarianism, while others put their trust in God, and came up from the very shadow of death, and have lived comfortably twenty-five years with only one lung. A man with one lung, but God with him, is better off than a Godless man with two lungs. Some of you have been for a long time sailing around Cape Fear, when you ought to have been sailing around Cape of Good Hope. Do not turn back, but go ahead. The deer will accomplish more with its swift feet than with its horns. I saw

WHOLE CHAINS OF LAKES

in the Adirondacks, and from one height you can see thirty lakes; and there are said to be over eight hundred in the great wilderness. So near are they to each other that your mountain guide picks up and carries the boat from lake to lake, the small distance between them for that reason called a "carry." And the realm of God's Word is one long chain of bright, refreshing lakes; each promise a lake, a very short carry between them, and though for ages the pursued have been drinking out of them, they are full, up to the top of the green banks; and the same David describes them, and they seem so near together that in three different places he speaks of them as a continuous river, saying: "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God"; "Thou shalt make them drink of the rivers of Thy pleasures". "Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water."

But many of you have turned your back on that supply, and confront your trouble, and you are soured with your circumstances, and you are fighting society, and you are fighting a pursuing world; and troubles, instead of driving you into the cool lake of heavenly comfort, have made you stop and turn round and lower your head, and it is simply

ANTLER AGAINST TOOTH.

I do not blame you. Probably under the same circumstances I would have done worse. But you are all wrong. You need to do as the reindeer does in February and March—it sheds its horns. The Rabbinical writers allude to this resignation of antlers by the stag when they say of a man who ventures his money in risky enterprises, he has hung it on the stag's horns; and a proverb in the far East tells a man who has foolishly lost his fortune, to go and find where the deer shed his horns. My brother, quit the antagonism of your circumstances, quit misanthropy, quit complaint, quit pitching into your pursuers, be as wise as, next spring, will be the deer of the Adirondacks. Shed your horns!

But very many of you who are wronged of the world—and if in any assembly between Sandy Hook, New York, and Golden Gate, San Francisco, it were asked that all those that had been sometimes badly treated should raise both their hands, and full response should be made, there would be twice as many hands lifted as persons present—I say many of you would declare: "We have always done the best we could and tried to be useful, and why we become

THE VICTIMS OF MALIGNMENT,

or invalidism, or mishap, is inscrutable. Why, do you not know that the finer a deer, and the more elegant its proportions, and the more beautiful its bearing, the more anxious the hunters and the hounds are to capture it? Had that roebuck a ragged fur, and broken hoofs, and an obliterated eye, and a limping gait, the hunters would have said, "Pshaw! don't let us waste our ammunition on a sick deer." And the hounds would have given a few sniffs of the track, and then darted off in another direction for better game. But when they see a deer with antlers lifted in mighty challenge to earth and sky, and the sleek hide looks as if it had been smoothed by invisible hands, and the fat sides enclose the richest pasture that could be nibbled from the bank of rills so clear they seem to have dropped out of heaven, and the stamp of its foot defies the jack-shooting lantern and the rifle, the horn and the hound, that deer they will have if they must needs break their neck in the rapids. So if there were no noble stuff in your make-up, if you were *a bifurcated nothing*, if you were a forlorn failure, you would be allowed to go undisturbed; but the fact that the whole pack is in full cry after you is proof positive that

YOU ARE SPLENDID GAME

and worth capturing. Therefore sarcasm draws on you its "finest bead." Therefore the world goes gunning for you with its best Maynard breach-loader. Highest compliment is it to your talent, or your virtue, or your usefulness. You will be assailed in proportion to your great achievements. The best and the mightiest being the world ever saw had set after Him all the hounds, terrestrial and diabolic, and they lapped His blood after the Calvarean massacre. The world paid nothing to its Redeemer but a bramble, four spikes, and a cross. Many who have done their best to make the world better have had such a rough time of it that all their pleasure is in anticipation of the next world, and they would, if they could, express their own feelings in the words of the Baroness of Nairn, at the close of her long life, when asked if she would like to live her life over again:

"Would you be young again?
So would not I;
One tear of memory given
Onward I'll hie;
Life's dark wave forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore,
Say, would you plunge once more,
With home so nigh?

"If you might, would you now
Retrace your way?
Wander through stormy wilds,
Faint and astray?
Night's gloomy watches fled,
Morning all beaming red,
Hope's smile around us shed,
Heavenward, away!"

Yes; for some people in this world there seems no let up. They are pursued from youth to manhood, and from manhood into old age. Very distinguished are Lord Stafford's hounds, and the Earl of Yarborough's hounds, and the Duke of Rutland's hounds; and Queen Victoria pays eight thousand five hundred dollars per year to her Master of Buckhounds. But all of them put together do not equal in number or speed, or power to hunt down the great kennel of hounds of which Sin and Trouble are owner and master.

But what is a relief for all those pursuits of trouble and annoyance and pain and bereavement? My text gives it to you in a word of three letters, but each letter is a chariot if you would triumph, or a throne if you want to be crowned, or a lake if you would slake your thirst—yea,

A CHAIN OF THREE LAKES

—G-o-d, the One for whom David longed, and the One whom David found. You might as well meet a stag which, after its sixth mile of running at the topmost speed through thicket and gorge, and with the breath of the dogs on its heels, has come in full sight of Scroon Lake, and try to cool its projecting and blistered tongue with a drop of dew from a blade of grass, as to attempt to satisfy an immortal soul, when flying from trouble and sin, with anything less deep and high and broad and immense and infinite and eternal than God. His comfort, why, it embosoms all distress. His arm, it wrenches off all bondage; His hand, it wipes away all tears. His Christly atonement, it makes us all right with the past, and all right with the future, and all right with God, all right with man, and all right forever.

KING NIMROD'S THREE VASES.

Lamartine tells us that King Nimrod said to his three sons: "Here are three vases, and one is of clay, another of amber, and another of gold. Choose now which you will have." The eldest son, having the first choice, chose the vase of gold, on which was written the word "Empire," and when opened, it was found to contain human blood. The second son, making the next choice, chose the vase of amber, inscribed with the word "Glory," and when opened, it contained the ashes of those who were once called great. The third son took the vase of clay, and opened it, founn it empty, but on the bottom of it was inscribed the name of God. King Nimrod asked his courtiers which vase they thought weighed the most. The avaricious men of his court said the vase of gold. The poets said the one of amber. But the wisest men said the empty vase, because one letter of the name of God outweighed a universe.

For Him I thirst: for His grace I beg; on His promise I build my all. Without Him I cannot be happy. I have tried the world, and it does well enough as far as it goes, but it is too uncertain a world, too evanescent a world. I am not a prejudiced witness. I have nothing against this world. I have been

ONE OF THE MOST FORTUNATE,

or, to use a more Christian word, one of the most blessed of men, blessed in my parents, blessed in the place of my nativity, blessed in my health, blessed in my field of work, blessed in my natural temperament, blessed in my family, blessed in my opportunities, blessed in a comfortable livlihood, blessed in the hope that my soul will go to Heaven through the pardoning mercy of God, and my body, unless it be cremated in some conflagration, will lie down in the gardens of Greenwood among my kindred and friends, some already gone, and others to come after me. Life to many has been a disappointment, but to me it has been a pleasant surprise, and yet I declare that if I did not feel that God was now my friend and ever present help, I should be wretched and terror-struck. But I want more of Him. I have thought over this text and preached this sermon to myself until with all the aroused energies of my body, mind, and soul, I can cry out: "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God."

Through Jesus Christ make this God your God, and

YOU CAN WITHSTAND ANYTHING,

and everything, and that which affrights others will inspire you. As in time of earthquake, when an old Christian woman was asked whether she was scared, answered: "No, I am glad that *I have a God who can shake the world*," or as in a financial panic, when a Christian merchant was asked if he did not fear he would break, answered: "Yes I shall break when the fifteenth Psalm breaks in the fifteenth verse: "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.'" O Christian men and women, pursued of annoyances and exasperations, remember that this hunt, whether a still hunt or a hunt in full cry, will soon be over. If ever a whelp looks ashamed and ready to slink out of sight it is when in the Adirondacks a deer by one long, tremendous plunge into Big Tupper Lake gets away from him. The disappointed canine swims in a little way but, defeated, swims out again, and cringes with humiliated yawn at the feet of his master. And how abashed and ashamed will all your earthly troubles be when you have dashed into the river from under the throne of God, and the heights and debts of heaven are between you and your pursuers.

We are told in Revelations 22d and 15th: "Without are dogs," by which I conclude there is a whole kennel of hounds outside the gate of heaven, or, as when a master goes in a door, his dog lies on the steps waiting for him to come out, so the troubles of this life may follow us to the shining door, but they cannot get in. "Without are dogs!" I have seen dogs, and owned dogs, that I would not be chagrined to see in the heavenly city. Some of the

GRAND OLD WATCH-DOGS

who are the constabulary of the homes in solitary places, and for years have been the only protection of wife and child; some of the shepherd dogs that drive back the wolves and bark away the flocks from going too near the precipice, and some of the dogs whose neck and paw Landseer, the painter, has made immortal, would not find me shutting them out from the gate of shining pearl. Some of those old St. Bernard dogs that have lifted perishing travellers out of the Alpine snow; the dog that John Brown, the Scotch essayist, saw ready to spring at the surgeon lest, in removing the cancer, he too much hurt the poor woman whom the dog felt bound to protect; and dogs that we caressed in our childhood days, or that in later time laid down on the rug in seeming sympathy when our homes were desolated. I say, if some soul entering heaven should happen to leave the gate ajar, and these faithful creatures should quietly walk in, it would not at all disturb my heaven. But all those human or brutal hounds that have chased and torn and lacerated the world; yea, all that now bite or worry or tear to pieces, shall be prohibited. "Without are dogs!" No place there for harsh critics or backbiters, or despoilers of the reputation of others! Down with you to the kennels of darkness and despair! The hart has reached

THE ETERNAL WATER BROOKS,

and the panting of the long chase is quieted in still pastures, and "there shall be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mount." Oh, when some of you get there, it will be like what a hunter tells of when he was pushing his canoe far up north in the winter, and amid the icefloes, and a hundred miles, as he thought, from any other human beings: He was startled one day as he heard a stepping on the ice, and he cocked the rifle ready to meet anything that came near. He found a man, barefooted and insane from long exposure, approaching him. Taking him in his canoe, and kindling fires to warm him, he restored him, and found out were he had lived, and took him to his home, and found all

THE VILLAGE IN GRAT EXCITEMENT.

A hundred men were searching for this lost man, and his family and friends rushed out to meet him; and as had been agreed at his first appearance, bells were rung, and guns were discharged, and banquets spread, and the rescuer loaded with presents. Well, when some of you step out of this wilderness, where you have been chilled and torn, and sometimes lost amid the icebergs, into the warm greetings of all the villages of the glorified, and your friends rush out to give you welcoming kiss, the news that there is another soul forever saved, will call the caterers of heaven to spread the banquet, and the bell-men to lay hold of the rope in the tower, and while the chalices click at the feast, and the bells clang from the turrets, it will be a scene so uplifting- I pray God I may be there to take part in the celestial merriment. And now do you not think the prayer in Solomon's Song, where he compared Christ to a reindeer in the night, would make an exquisitely appropriate peroration to my sermon: "Until the day break and the shadows flee away, be thou like a roe or a young hart upon the mountains of Bether."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 24:	Lesson I. Exod. 24 : 1-12 Lesson II. Exod 32 : 15-26
Tuesday, Sept. 25:	Lesson III. Exod. 33 : 12-23. Lesson IV. Exod. 35 : 20-29
Wednesday, Sept. 26:	Lesson V. Exod. 40 : 1-16 Lesson VI. Lev. 1 : 1-9
Thursday, Sept. 27:	Lesson VII. Lev. 16 : 1-16.
Friday, Sept. 28:	Lesson VIII. Lev. 23 : 33-44
Saturday, Sept. 29:	Lesson IX. Num. 9 : 15-23 Lesson X. Num. 13 : 17-33
Sunday Sept. 30:	Lesson XI. Num. 14 : 1-10 Lesson XII. Num. 20 : 1-13 Lesson XIII. Deut. 34 : 1-12

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

I. GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL.

I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people.—*Heb.* 8 : 10.

II. THE GOLDEN CALF.

Little children, keep yourselves from idols.—1 *John.* 5 : 21.

III. GOD'S PRESENCE PROMISED.

Lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world.—*Matt.* 28 : 20.

IV. FREE GIFTS FOR THE TABERNACLE.

God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 *Cor.* 9 : 7.

V. THE TABERNACLE.

Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them.—*Rev.* 21 : 3.

VI. THE BURNT OFFERING.

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—*Isa.* 53 : 6.

VII. THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

Without shedding of blood is no remission.—*Heb.* 9 : 22.

VIII. THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous.—*Psa.* 118 : 15.

IX. THE PILLAR OF CLOUD AND OF FIRE.

O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me.—*Psa.* 43 : 3.

X. THE SPIES SENT INTO CANAAN.

Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.—*Num.* 13 : 30.

XI. THE UNBELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief.—*Heb.* 3 : 19.

XII. THE SMITTEN ROCK.

They drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ.—1 *Cor.* 10 : 4.

XIII. DEATH AND BURIAL OF MOSES.

The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—*Prov.* 4 : 18.

REVIEW BIBLE LIGHTS.

Lesson 1.—Superintendent: And he said unto Moses, Come up unto the Lord, thou, and Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel; and worship ye afar off: and Moses alone shall come near unto the Lord; but they shall not come near; neither shall the people go up with him. And Moses came and told the people all the words of the Lord, and all the judgements: and all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which the Lord hath spoken will we do (Exod. 24 : 1-3).

Scholars: I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people (Heb. 8 : 10).

Teachers: Blessed is....the people whom he hath chosen (Psa. 33 : 12).

All: Let the merey, O Lord, be upon us (Psa. 33 : 22).

Lesson 2.—Superintendent: And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf and the dancing: and Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the table out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount. And he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it with fire, and ground it to powder, and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it (Exod. 32 : 19, 20).

Scholars: Little children, keep yourselves from idols (1 John 5 : 21).

Teachers: Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image, nor the likeness of any form that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth (Exod. 20 : 4).

All: The Lord our God will we serve, and unto his voice will we hearken (Josh. 24 : 24).

Lesson 3.—Superintendent: And Moses said unto the Lord, See, thou sayest unto me, Bring up this people: and thou hast not let me know whom thou wilt send with me. Yet thou hast said, I know thee by name, and thou hast also found grace in my sight. Now therefore, I pray thee, if I have found grace in thy sight, show me now thy ways, that I may know thee, to the end that I may find grace in thy sight: and consider that this nation is thy people. And he said, My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest (Exod. 33 : 12-14).

Scholars: Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world (Matt. 28 : 20).

Teaahers: And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word by the signs that followed (Mark 16 : 20).

All: Cast me not off, neither forsake me, O God of my salvation (Psa. 27 : 9).

Lesson 4—Superintendent: And all the congregation of the children of Israel departed from the presence of Moses. And they came, every one whose heart stirred him up, and every one whom his spirit made willing, and brought the Lord's offering, for the work of the tent of meeting, and for all the service thereof, and for the holy garments (Exod. 35 : 20, 21).

Scholars: God loveth a cheerful giver (2 Cor. 9 : 7).

Teachers: Freely ye received, freely give (Matt. 10 : 8).

All: It is more blessed to give than to receive (Acts 20 : 35).

Lesson 5.—Superintendent: And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, On the first day of the first month shalt thou rear up the tabernacle of the tent of meeting. Thus did Moses: according to all that the Lord commanded him, so did he (Exod. 40 : 1, 2, 16).

Scholars: Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them (Rev. 21 : 3).

Teachers: If a man love me, he will keep my word: and my Father will love him, and he will come unto him, and make our abode with him (John 14 : 23).

All: If any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me (Rev. 3 : 20).

Lesson 6.—Superintendent: When any man of you offereth an oblation unto the Lord, ye shall offer your oblation of the cattle, even of the herd and of the flock. If his oblation be a burnt offering of the herd, he shall offer it a male without blemish: he shall offer it at the door of the tent of meeting, that he may be accepted before the Lord. And he shall lay his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him (Lev. 1 : 2-4).

Scholars: The Lord has laid on him the iniquity of us all (Isa. 53 : 6).

Teachers: The blood of Jesus his Son cleanseth us from all sin (1 John 1 : 7).

All: Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow (Psa. 51 : 7).

Lesson 7.—Superintendent: And Aaron shall present the bullock of the sin offering, which is for himself, and shall make atonement for himself, and for his house, and shall kill the bullock of the sin offering which if for himself. Then shall he kill the goat of the sin offering, that is for the people, and bring his blood within the veil, and do with his blood as he did with the blood of the bullock, and sprinkle it upon the mercy-seat, and before the mercy-seat: and he shall make atonement for the holy place, because of the uncleannesses of the children of Israel (Lev. 16 : 11, 15, 16).

Scholars: Without shedding of blood is no remission (Heb. 9 : 22).

Teachers: This is my blood of the covenant, which is shed for many unto remission of sins (Matt. 26 : 28).

All: Every one that believeth on him shall receive remission of sins (Acts 10 : 43).

Lesson 8.—Superintendent: And ye shall take you on the first day the fruit of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days. And ye shall keep it a feast unto the Lord seven days in the year: it is a statute for ever in your generations: ye shall keep it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are home-born in Israel shall dwell in booths; that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God (Lev. 23 : 40-43).

Scholars: The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous (Psa. 118 : 15).

Teachers: We also rejoice in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom we have now received the reconciliation (Rom. 5 : 11).

All: Rejoice in the Lord always: again I will say, Rejoice (Phil. 4 : 4).

Lesson 9.—Superintendent: And on the day the tabernacle was reared up the cloud covered the tabernacle, even the tent of the testimony: and at even it was upon the tabernacle as it were the appearance of fire, until morning So it was always: the cloud covered it, and the appearance of fire by night. And whenever the cloud was taken up from over the Tent, then after that the children of Israel journeyed: and in the place where the cloud abode, there the children of Israel encamped (Num. 9 : 15-17).

Scholars: O send out they light and thy truth: let them lead me (Psa. 43 : 3).

Teachers: Behold, I have given him for....a leader and commander to the peoples (Isa. 55 : 4).

All: For thy name's sake lead me and guide me (Psa. 31 : 3).

Lesson 10.—Superintendent: And they went and came to Moses, and to Aaron, and to all the congregation of the children of Israel, unto the wilderness of Paran, to Kadesh; and brought back word unto them, and unto all the congregation, and shewed them the fruit of the land. And they told him, and said, We came unto the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey; and this is the fruit of it. Howbeit the people that dwell in the land are strong, and the cities are fenced, and very great: and moreover we saw the children of Anak there (Num. 13 : 26-28).

Scholars: Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it (Num. 13 : 30).

Teachers: Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest (Josh. 1 : 7).

All: I will fear no evil; for thou art with me (Psa. 23 : 4).

Lesson 11.—Superintendent: And all the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron: and the whole congregation said unto them, Would God that we had died in the land of Egypt! or would God we had died in this wilderness! And wherefore does the Lord bring us unto this land, to fall by the sword? Our wives and our little ones shall be a prey: were it not better for us to return into Egypt? And they said one to another, Let us make a captain, and let us return into Egypt (Num. 14 : 2-4).

Scholars: So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief (Heb. 3 : 19).

Teachers: Let us fear therefore, lest haply, a promise being left of entering into his rest, anyone of you should seem to have come short of it (Heb. 4 : 1).

All: Return unto thy rest, O my soul; for the Lord has dealt bountifully with thee (Psa. 116 : 7).

Lesson 12.—Superintendent: And Moses took the rod from before the Lord, as he commanded him. And Moses and Aaron gathered the assembly together before the rock, and he said unto them, Hear now, ye rebels; shall we bring you forth water out of this rock? And Moses lifted up his hand, and smote the rock with his rod twice: and water came forth abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their cattle (Num. 20 : 9-11).

Scholars: They drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ (1 Cor. 10 : 4).

Teachers: Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price (Isa. 55 : 1).

All: Give me this water, that I thirst not (John 4 : 15).

Lesson 13.—Superintendent: And the Lord shewed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan; and all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim and Manasseh, and all the land of Judah, unto the hidden sea; and the South, and the Plain of the valley of Jericho the city of palm trees, unto Zoar. And the Lord said unto him, This is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed: I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither. So Moses the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord, (Deut. 34 : 1-5).

Scholars: The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day (Prov. 4 : 18).

Teachers: Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory (Psa. 73 : 24).

All: Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his! (Num. 23 : 19).

Half the actual trouble of life would be saved if people would remember that silence is golden, when they are irritated, vexed or annoyed. To feel provoked or exasperated at a trifle when the nerves are exhausted is perhaps natural to us, in our imperfectly sanctified state. But why put the annoyance into the shape of speech, which once uttered, is remembered, which may burn like a poisoned arrow?

FARM NOTES.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF FALL RYE.—Rye is a crop that can be made to render more service to the farmer and dairyman than any other, yet it is more frequently overlooked and discarded than it should be. It is a plant that not only endures the cold of winter and the heat of summer, but it will grow on the richest soil or the poorest sandy land. In some sections it is really the clover of sandy soils, for without its aid the advantages of green manuring would be unavailable, and as it can be made to impart more to the soil than it takes from it there is no risk in growing it under any conditions. Even the seed is cheap while the cultivation necessary is very little compared with other crops. As a profitable grain crop it is behind oats, wheat, barley and corn, but the straw is more valuable than that of any other crop, for which it is sometimes grown alone.

Leaving out the value of rye as a grain crop entirely it still ranks high in more ways than one. The fact that it can be sown in the fall, and made to produce a late supply of green food after other grasses have ceased growing, should prompt farmers to devote a space to rye every season, but its usefulness extends further. The severe cold of the hardest winters will not injure it, and early in the spring, long before grass begins to grow, rye appears in its green condition to afford a supply of succulent herbage to the stock at a time when it is most needed. It allows the stock the privilege of eating off the early growth, and when the grass appears, and the rye is no longer required, it will grow out again and make a crop of grain. It can then, in early spring, if preferred by the farmer, be plowed under instead of being allowed to seed, and it will provide an excellent manure for the corn crop.

In one respect rye is a cheap crop because it requires no land for its growth, to a certain extent. That is, if the seed is sown in the fall on land intended for corn in the spring, and the rye turned in before planting corn, the rye simply holds the land that would otherwise be unoccupied during the winter. It is also excellent on land intended for potatoes, and, as it assists in keeping down weeds, it saves much labor in that respect.

As rye can be pastured at nearly all stages of growth, and can be turned under as a green manurial agent at any time, the farmer who fails to sow it will deprive himself and his stock of a most valuable plant, and as it can be seeded down at any time at this season the land for that purpose should be prepared without delay. Of course, it thrives best on rich land, but even the poorest soil should be sowed to rye rather than to leave it unoccupied.

ALL green material, no matter how bulky, will soon decompose if turned under by the plow or covered in the manure heap. Hence, now is the time to turn under all green growth that may be unserviceable, such as weeds, etc. If the work be delayed until the frost kills them they will dry on the surface of the ground, become "cured," and decompose very slowly. It is of more value to the soil to turn under the green growth, as it then adds a larger proportion of fertilizing material to the soil.

A SICK horse is as unfit to work as is a sick man, and animals that are kept housed most of the time are easily injured by exposure to storms. It is not advisable to blanket horses in stables except for a little while when brought in after working and when wet either from sweat or rain. The change to a horse blanketed in the stable when taken out in cold or stormy weather makes the animal especially liable to take cold. In a barn the natural covering of hair over a horse is sufficient. Animals exposed to the storms and changes of weather incident to farm work should not be clipped.

WHEN sowed corn begins to turn yellow from being sown too thickly it ceases to acquire any additional value. Not only does growth cease, but the plant becomes watery and insipid. Cows will eat it, but their milk will shrink as compared with even fair pasture. To give really nutritious stalks sowed or drilled corn should have room enough to grow in, so that most of the stalks would at least set a nubbin. When this is the case there is a great amount of sweet in the stalk.

WHEN a peach tree begins to look somewhat yellow, and the limbs are bare of leaves, remove the earth from around the trunk to the depth of six or eight inches. Leave it so for a few days. Then look for the borer, which may be found by noticing the gum and chips. Then fill the hole with coal-ashes, and replace the earth. The borer-moth will not lay her eggs where the tree is well surrounded with coal-ashes, and if wood-ashes be mixed in so much the better.

THE tomato vine will continue to bear until frost. A good vine should have blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit on it at the same time. It may be trimmed and kept in shape like a tree, and should be supported by a stake or hoops. As the vine produces an abundance of fruit a handful of fertilizer may be scuttered around it occasionally, superphosphate being excellent. Weeds and grass should be kept down.

IF you are expecting to set out an orchard this fall a good work can be done now in preparing the soil. If you do not intend to set out until spring now is a good time to try and have them arrive this fall and then heel in. Often a good opportunity is offered this month to haul out manure, and it will certainly pay to improve. There is no overstock of really good fruit. It is the poorer grades that have glutted the markets, so that there is no over production of the best.

ONE sheep for each cow can be kept without additional expense, as the sheep will consume much that the cows will refuse. Sheep readily eat young weeds and other tender herbage.

LOG CABINS can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their wholesale remedies are reproduced to this later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

HOUSEHOLD.

APPLE JELLY. — Choose a dozen large, sound, spicy apples, wipe them with a wet cloth, quarter them and remove the cores; put them into a sauce pan with a pint of cold water, place them over the fire and cook gently for half an hour. Then place a sieve over an earthen bowl, pour the apples into the sieve without breaking them, and let the juice drain into the bowl. When all the juice has run through the sieve, strain and add to each pint of juice one pound of white sugar, put sugar and juice in a kettle, set on the fire and heat its contents gradually. After the jelly begins to boil, boil it for ten minutes, then turn into glasses. Peach jelly is made the same way, cutting them in half and taking out the seeds.

PILAFF A LA TURQUE.—This is similar to Egyptian pilaff; the latter, however, is frequently seasoned with onion, the former never. Wash and dry one teacupful of rice, put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it is hot put in the rice and stir for a few seconds. Then add two teacupfuls of rich, warm soup stock. Place the saucepan on a moderate fire or in the oven, and let it simmer very gently, not boil, until the stock is quite absorbed, when the rice ought to be done. Each grain of rice should swell and soften, but not burst or boil into a paste. Very careful simmering will insure a good pilaff. Season with pepper and salt to taste, a little nutmeg, and, if liked, with some good tomato sauce or fresh tomatoes. A pinch of saffron will give the golden color which characterizes Turkish pilaff.

THIS fricasee of chicken with peas is well approved: Choose a dry picked young fowl, cut it into joints, strip off the skin, rinse in warm water, dip in cold water, drain and dredge with flour. Cut the pieces in a warm sauce pan and cover with hot water. Add a bit of lemon peel, salt and pepper, add a sprig of parsley; simmer two hours and remove the chicken. Beat up the yolk of one egg with a gill of cream, add the warm sauce and whip thoroughly. Place the chicken on a dish, pour the sauce over it, put a border of hot peas, fresh or canned, around it, and serve.

BEETS with butter sauce are liked when prepared in this way: Take two Bermuda beets of medium size. Wash and dry them without breaking the skin. Boil them for thirty-five minutes in fast boiling water, slightly salted, which must entirely cover them. Then scrape off the skin, cut the beets into slices and the slices into strips. Melt an ounce of butter, add to it a little salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Pour it over the beets and serve.

THIS dessert of tapioca is delicate and easily made. Take one quarter of a pound of small grain tapioca, pick it over carefully and wash it. Add to it a quart of boiling milk and two saltspoonfuls of salt, boil slowly an hour and a half, stirring frequently. When done, allow it to cool a little. Thoroughly beat five eggs, add to them three ounces of sugar, an ounce of butter and a little nutmeg. Gradually add the tapioca, let the whole come to a boiling point, pour into cups or a mould and serve hot or ice cold, as may be preferred.

MILK BISCUIT. — Put one quart of sifted flour into a bowl, add to it a heaping tablespoonful of butter or lard, rub well together with the hands until the flour is thoroughly greased, add two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt and sufficient milk to make a soft dough, about a half pint; mix and knead quickly. Roll out about a half inch thick, cut with a small round cutter, place two inches apart in greased pans, and bake in a quick oven fifteen or twenty minutes.

These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and buttom, light on the sides and snowy white when broken open.

MINCED LIVER.—Liver and bacon becomes monotonous as a breakfast dish, and as a variation a mince made of the liver will be found very good. Boil the liver until it is thoroughly soft and then mince it very fine. Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan over a moderate fire and when the butter is melted add a tablespoonful of flour. Stir until it becomes brown. Put the liver into this sauce. Season with salt, pepper, lemon juice and Worcestershire or any piquant sauce. Let it become quite hot, and serve with small pieces of toast.

RICE BREAD.—Beat three eggs without separating until very light, then add to them one pint of milk, mix, and add one and three quarter cups of white Indian meal, one cup of cold boiled rice, and a tablespoonful of butter, melted, and a tablespoonful of salt, beat thoroughly and then stir in two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Grease three jelly cake pans, turn in the mixture, put quickly in a hot oven and bake thirty minutes. Serve hot.

THE day after cooking any boiled meat boil a breakfastcupful of rice in a pint of the stock, drain it. Butter a pie dish and put in a layer of rice, also strew rice over the sides till it sticks. Take any cold meat, flavored with spice, a bayleaf and pepper, and finely minced. Place this on the rice, and cover it over with the remains of the boiled rice. Tie the pie dish in a cloth and boil it in some stock (not water) for half an hour. When quite cold turn out and serve, garnishing the dish with parsley.

Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

"After the failure of three skilful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I have now used four boxes of Ointment, and one and a half bottles of Sarsaparilla, and the boy is to all appearances completely cured. He is now four years old, and has been afflicted since he was six months of age." MRS. B. SANDERSON, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Bobby (whispering)—Didn't I hear Clara tell you, Mr. Featherly, that she was sorry, but she really couldn't give you a lock of her hair?

Featherly—Sh, Bobby!—er-yes.

"Well, you just wait a day or two, and I'll get some for you when she's out."

"Just Hear That Child Scream!"

said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor? Does she abuse her children?" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old-fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.

Howells, in the latest number of *Harper's Magazine*, calls Washington "the most charming city in the world."

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

There is a dealer in New York who confines his business to the purchase of duplicate wedding presents, and he makes money.

The Little Seed.

A little seed lay in the carter's path;
A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath;
A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast;
Then a stout tree braved all the winter's blast.
A little cough started—'twas only light;
A little chill shivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow,
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.

Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispel the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong, unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

Some Georgia farmers have found that this year's watermelon crop will pay them $100 per acre.

Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking forward to profitable work for the fall months, and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing*.

General Corlena, the ancient Mexican revolutionist, is much broken in health, and there is some public sentiment in favor of pardoning him. He has been in prison eleven years.

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. Buy it of your druggist. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Stumm Brothers, of Neunkirchen, Germany, have offered a prize of $2500 for the best means of preventing the inhabation of dust by the workmen engaged in grinding slag.

MOTHER—Oh, doctor! I'm so glad you came. We have had such a scare. We thought at first that Johnny had swallowed a $5 gold piece.

Doctor—And you found that he did not?

Yes, it was simply a nickel.

FRIEND—How about that will case you have been contesting for the Simpson heirs, Blank?

Lawyer—I won it for them.

Are you going away for the summer?

Yes; Europe. I sail next week.

ABOUT CLUB MEN.—New Yorker—Club life is becoming very popular in New York. There is not less than forty thousand club men in the city.

Stranger—Forty thousand club men! Great Scott! what do you do with such a lot of policemen?

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

A French electrician claims that he will soon be able to produce a thunderstorm wherever and whenever it is desired.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The sand-blast is now utilized for cleaning dingy stone walls of buildings.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Antipyrine in doses of one to three grains is recommended by Sonnenberger as a remedy for whooping-cough.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Garlic has been administered in hydrophobia with good results.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

AN OBEDIENT AFRICAN.—In Austin it is impossible to ascertain when any particular train leaves, without going to the depot and inquiring of the agent how many hours behind time the train is. Col. Yerger wished to go to San Antonio on the eleven o'clock train, so he said to his colored servant:

"Sam, go down to the depot and see what time the eleven o'clock train leaves."

It was about three o'clock when Sam returned.

"Well, when does the train leave?"

"Hit's don lef', boss. Hit left at ha'f pas' two, sah."

WAS HE HAPHY THEN? — Von Baboony (dropping on one knee, ardently)—Ah, dear Miss Violet, might I but dare to cherish the hope that my professions of love may some day win a smile from your lips, I would indeed be the happiest of men!

She (chokingly, behind her fan)—Rise, rise, Mr. Von Baboony! It is impossible to listen to you without smiling.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

HE COULDN'T DO IT.—Young Tommy is a very talkative boy. The other day his uncle promised him ten cents if he would go an hour without speaking a word.

Tommy wanted the dime very badly and set out bravely to keep perfectly still from 5 until 6 o'clock.

He watched the clock very uneasily and eagerly, however. By and by the hands pointed to half past five. Tommy looked up and exclaimed at the top of his voice; "Well, half the time's gone, any way!"

AT THE NEWPORT HOTEL.—Clerk—Will you register now?

Lord Divvivian (taking pen)—Aw, aw, James.

Enter James.

Lord Divvivian — What is me full name, James?

James—Cecil Fauntis Victor Albert Quincy Burleigh Bacan Wälvaughan Warwick Divvivian, sixth earl of Gilcourtmage, me lud.

Lord Divvivian—Aw, thank you, Jeames.

He registers.

NO TRADE.—"Look here," said a dude to a newspaper reporter, "you tell me a couple of good jokes. I want to get them off as original, you know, at a little social gathering to-night. I'll lend you five dollars if you do."

"I don't think it will work," said the newspaper man, pensively.

"Why not?"

"I am so blamed poor that if I am found with five dollars on my person, I'll be suspected of having stolen them; and you are so blamed stupid that if you get off a good joke, everybody will suspect you right off."

THE OTHER SIDE. — Fashionable Mother—What? Do you say you won't rent me one of those elegant flats because I have a child?

Flat Owner—No, madam, I won't. Those flats have gilded cornices, frescoed walls, Eastlake dados, Havilland fire places, French plate windows——"

"Oh! And you're afraid my darling little cherub will tear them to pieces."

"No, madam, but these flats are utterly lacking in grass, flowers, trees, birds, swings and hammocks—and I'll not allow any one to pen up poor little children in any such gilded cages. No, madam, I may be a little grasping, but I don't want blood money."

EQUINE REFINEMENT.—Little three year old Jamie was with his father in the barn. Seeing a large pitch-fork he said: "Papa, is that what the horses eat hay with?"

A Reliable Remedy.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS never fail to give speedy proof of their efficacy as the best external remedy for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections, Strains, and all Local Pains.

They have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from thousands who have used them.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

WHERE THE QUAIL BELONGS.—A teacher was instructing his class in natural history.

"To what class of birds does the hawk belong?" he asked.

"To the birds of prey," was the reply.

"And to what class do quail belong?"

There was a pause. The teacher repeated the question:

"Where does the quail belong?"

"On toast!" yelled out the hungry boy at the foot of the class.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE. — "I have been going around all day and now I am tired," remarked an exhausted mother.

"You are not like a wheel, are you, ma?" asked Tommy.

"Why, my little boy?"

"You are tired after you go round, but a wheel is tired before it goes round."

OLD MR. BENTLY (reading the paper)—It does seem a shame that these dead poles are allowed to remain in the street.

Old Mrs. Bently (looking over her spectacles)—Dead Poles in the street, Josiah? It is a shame. It their friends won't bury 'em, then the city ought. Dreary me!

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me."
Ontario Centre, N. Y. MRS. J. J. WATSON.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."
CHAS. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. **For the Nervous,**

$1, six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark. **The Debilitated,**

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. **The Aged.**

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to supply FIFTY MILLIONS people with

THE LIFE OF **BEN HARRISON** By the author of **BEN HUR.**

Gen. Lew Wallace, the eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and Life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, is writing the only authorized Biography. "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Ind. Millions have read Ben Hur and want Ben Harrison by same author. Selling immensely. *By mail* $2.00. Greatest money Making book yet. Outfits 50 cts. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND **SLICKER** The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

A STUDY IN WATER COLORS.—Elvira—Miss Bush is perfectly splendid in water colors.

Jeanette—Why! does she paint?

"O, no; she wears a marine-blue dress, lake-red basque, rainbow ribbons, sea-foam lace, and sunset-on-the-sea parasol.

"Yes; and her age is in the aquafortis.

By means of a mixture of pulverized magnesium, chloride of potash and sulphide of antimony Messrs. Goedicke and Miethe produce an explosive, lightning-like illumination, which is likely to be of much value in photographs. The flash lasts one-fortieth of a second, and provides a cheap and practical method of securing instantaneous pictures at night or in dark places.

THE usefulness of a kite's tail must be found on the fly.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

has no equal in nature as a toning and purifying agent,

BECAUSE
It helps the work of the Mandrake Pills,
Sustains systems weakened by disease,
Preserves the tone of stomach, liver and bowels,
Purifies and enriches the blood,
Encourages appetite and helps nutrition
Braces the organs till they act naturally,
Builds and strengthens the whole man.

Do not fail to send for Dr. Schenck's new and admirable treatise on the Lungs, the Liver, and the Stomach, with their diseases and cure. It abounds in excellent information, and will give you ideas about these vital organs and the laws of health you never had before. Sent free.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES
Pulmonic Syrup,
Seaweed Tonic,
Mandrake Pills,
PURELY VEGETABLE,

are for sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions with each package. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate, Richard Proctor, the Scientist, and others, sent post free by PROF. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. B. DYCHE & CO. Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main st., Richmond, Va.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

37 594

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED. Large profits. TIDY HOLDER CO., Meadville, Pa.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. O. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price $1.00, by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the foot, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT **DR. LOBB** BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

229 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 2 P.M. and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT A Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for **$60.** Every size Scale. For free prize list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FLORIDA HOMES Ten acres enough to make a fortune. Bananas, Strawberries, Pine-apples, Rice; Potatoes and Garden Truck to sell in Jan., Feb. and March; grand place for chickens and bees; plenty of game and fish; taxes light; no malaria; good water; church and school facilities. If you can't sell your crops we will sell them for you. Send for our new, secure goodland near railroad; cash or instalments; all particulars in "THE ORANGE GROVE" monthly, 25 a year, or a dime for sample. Good land in healthy localities at reasonable prices. Household supplies very reasonable. References given. J. CROSS, Manager The Orange Grove Agency, Liverpool, De Soto Co., FLORIDA.

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Uses 32 & 44 cal. Winchester cartridge. Works easier, is simpler, stronger, lighter, than any other. Don't buy any gun till you see it. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., Box 99 D, NEW HAVEN, CT.

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Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential,

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PENSIONS $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT 27. 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

LEBANON, Sept. 19.—The county committee of the Independent Republicans of this county met in the court house today for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed to select a county ticket. The sub-committee reported the following ticket, which was indorsed: Senator, H. C. Grittinger, Cornwall; representatives, W. S. Uhrich, Jackson; Charles E. Rauch, Third ward, Lebanon.

WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 19.—The Democratic conference of the Sixteenth congressional district met in this city this afternoon. Rev. Charles T. Steck, a Lutheran minister of South Williamsport, was nominated for congress by acclamation.

ALTOONA, Sept. 19.—The discussion among the Democratic conferees from Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset counties terminated this morning in the nomination of Thomas M. Greevy, of this city, for congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The Republicans of the First Congressional district yesterday renominated Hon. Henry H. Bingham. Hon. Charles O'Neill was renominated in the Second district, Hon. William D. Kelley was renominated in the Fourth district and Hon. A. C. Harmer in the Fifth. The nomination for register of wills of this city, over which there was a bitter contest, was awarded to Alfred Gratz. John Bardsley was nominated for city treasurer.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 21.—Hon. Edward Scull was renominated for congress by the Republicans of the Twentieth district.

Railroad Travel Impeded.

BANGOR, Pa., Sept. 19.—A notice has been posted announcing that all trains on the main line and branches of the Bangor and Portland road have been abandoned, owing to washouts. In this place a bridge was washed away and many streets are flooded. All the quarries in the slate regions are flooded.

State Firemen's Association.

SHAMOKIN, Sept. 19.—The annual meeting of the Association of State Firemen was held here today. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Bert McAllister, of Bradford, president; H. G. Stiles, Allentown, and J. W. Sharp, of Braddocks, first and second vice presidents; W. W. Wunder, Reading, and S. H. Ettla, secretaries, and J. Slingfull, of Norristown, treasurer.

Lancaster County Veterans.

MARIETTA, Sept. 19.—The third annual Grand Army reunion of Lancaster county was held at Marietta today under the auspices of Lieut. William H. Child Post, No. 226, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Presbytery of Lehigh.

AUDENRIED, Sept. 19.—At the preliminary meeting of the presbytery of Lehigh last night, W. W. McNair, D. D., of the Audenried church, was chosen moderator, and Rev. A. M. Woods, of Mahanoy City, and Rev. J. W. Bischoff, of Upper Lehigh, secretaries. A call was placed in the hands of Rev. W. P. Stevenson, from the church of Mauch Chunk, at a salary of $1,500, and one in the hands of Rev. Joseph G. Williamson, from the First church of Hazleton, at a salary of $2,000.

The Moravian Synod.

BETHLEHEM, Sept. 19.—The fifty-fifth provincial synod of the Moravian church, American synod, began its sessions this morning in the venerable chapel.

The Presbytery of Chester.

KENNETT SQUARE, Sept. 19.—The Presbytery of Chester has concluded its labors and adjourned. Rev. Thomas J. Aiken, of Berwyn, was elected moderator.

The Lackawanna Presbytery.

CARBONDALE, Sept. 19.—At the meeting of the Lackawanna Presbytery this morning Rev. J. H. Torrey was elected Presbyterian missionary for this Presbytery. Troy was selected as the place of next meeting.

Found Murdered in His Buggy.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—David L. Mitchell, a well known liveryman, was found dead in his buggy on Pennsylvania avenue with a bullet hole in his head. A large revolver, one chamber empty, was discovered in the seat beside the body. At first sight the case looked like a suicide, but the testimony of the physicians state that the locality of the wound is such that it could not have been self inflicted.

President Corbin Explains.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Pretident Corbin, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, issued a circular letter to the employes of the company in reference to a reported refusal on the part of a number to agree to the plan submitted by him in a circular recently sent out upon the subject of organizing an insurance association. After stating fully the objects of the association and how to make it successful, he shows them that it is to their interest to connect themselves with this association, because of the financial support proffered by the company during sickness, and in the event of death their families will not be left destitute. He states further, however, that the employes are perfectly free to become members or not, and that their decision will in no respect change the kindly feeling of the management toward them.

Rushed Down to Death.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—A party of fourteen workmen and a woman, the wife of Foreman William Lamey, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, were descending plane No. 4, at Plymouth, seated upon a hand car, when the brake of the car was suddenly broken. The car then went down the plane with tremendous rapidity. James Miller fell upon the rails, and the car struck him and was thrown from the track. Miller was fatally injured, his head being crushed and both legs severed from the body. Only two of those on the car escaped injury. Mrs. Lamey sustained a fracture of the skull and will die. Ten others were seriously injured.

A Murderer Arrested.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—Nicholas Mussuchi, an Italian, charged with killing John Kane in a barroom fight at Bath, N. Y., about two weeks ago, has been arrested at Pittston and taken to Bath.

Sheridan's Successor.

The Army of the Cumberland Chooses a President.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS THE MAN.

The Society Officially Issues a Simple and Beautiful Tribute to the Memory of Its Founder—To Meet Next Year at Chattanooga—Officers Elected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, yesterday afternoon, Chattanooga, Tenn., was selected as the place and Sept. 18 and 19, 1889, as the date for the twentieth annual reunion, and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was chosen president.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.

The committee appointed to draft a resolution on the death of Gen. Sheridan presented the following:

"On Aug. 5, 1888, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, for sixteen years the president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, died at Nonquitt, Mass., in the 58th year of his age. At this, the first meeting of the society after his death, it is fitting that we offer a brief tribute of affection and respect.

"His life for forty years was devoted to the service of the republic.

"From cadet to general of the army he gave of his best to the cause of the nation, whose existence he helped to save, whose history he aided to make glorious, whose union he strove to make perpetual.

"Loving his country with a passionate ardor which never knew diminution, serving her with a singleness of purpose which allowed no taint of selfhood, his was a life full of incentive and inspiration to all who by honest zeal desire to advance the cause of 'national existence, human liberty and political equality.'

"This society, with which he has been identified from the beginning, now places upon its records, with tender affection and just pride, its loving testimony to his great qualities of head and heart. Words cannot express the sense of our loss. Time can never lessen the sincerity of our admiration, our love, our grief.

"In silent and reverent sympathy with those nearest and dearest to him, we pay this last token of our undying remembrance."

The committee on nominations presented the following names to fill the offices for the ensuing year: Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, for president; Gen. Henry M. Cist, corresponding secretary; Col. John M. Steele, recording secretary; Gen. James S. Fullerton, treasurer, and Col. James W. Burke, Capt. L. A. Wiggins, Gen. Thomas T. Crittenden, Maj. F. W. Wix, Col. G. G. Symmes, Capt. M. T. Anderson, Capt. Lewis R. Zahm, Col. J. C. Ruch, Capt. E. B. Kirk, Col. W. P. Chandler, Col. A. F. Stevenson, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Capt. E. H. Conger, Private R. E. White, Gen. S. W. Price, Capt. J. B. Brodwich, Gen. Francis Fessenden, and Maj. G. C. Goodloe, vice presidents.

The names were received with applause, and it was moved that the gentleman named be unanimously elected. The report of the committee was accepted and the gentleman named in the report were unanimously elected. The annual banquet took place at the Grand Pacific last night.

A Bomb in the Imperial Palace.

BERNE, Sept. 25.—Russian refugees here have received advices from Russia giving an account of a recent attempt to assassinate a member of the imperial family. While some workmen were engaged in preparing for the occupancy of another official the room in the palace of the Grand Duchess Catherine-Michaelovna formerly occupied by her secretary, Gen. Hartman, they found a bomb concealed beneath a pile of documents. One of the men picked it up, but the missile slipped from his grasp and, falling upon the floor, exploded. Both of the man's legs were shattered to atoms and the furniture and windows of the room completely destroyed. The other men were thrown down, but escaped without serious injury. The advices state that the newspapers were immediately forbidden to mention the occurrence. Meanwhile the police are on the track of a number of persons suspected of being instrumental in getting the bomb into the palace.

Actor Warren's Funeral.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The ceremonies over the remains of William Warren, the actor, occurred in Trinity church, Copley square, in the presence of one of the largest congregations that ever filled the edifice. The floral tributes were lavish and beautiful. Perhaps never before in this country, and certainly never before in this city, has an assemblage of such character and numbers attended the obsequies of any member of his profession. The services were conducted by Rev. Philips Brooks. The remains were taken to Mt. Auburn for interment.

His Only Wish to Die at Home.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25.—Benjamin E. Hopkins, assistant cashier in the defunct Fidelity bank at Cincinnati, and now a prisoner in the Ohio penitentiary, is in a very feeble condition, and is liable to die at any moment. His ailment is dropsy, and during the past few hours he has been in a comatose condition most of the time. Hopkins' only wish is that he may be permitted to die at home, with his family around him. Efforts have been made to secure a pardon from President Cleveland, but thus far without success.

It Spans Two Eras.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 25.—The centennial of the Beverly bridge was celebrated yesterday. The old structure was gayly decorated with flags of all nations. The schools in Salem and Beverly were dismissed at noon, and business was generally suspended. Salutes were fired at sunrise and at noon, and last night the old bridge was radiant with electric lights and festoons of Chinese lanterns.

First Invoice of Syrup.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Five barrels of new cane syrup, the first this season, were received from New Iberia. It classed as good fair, and was sold at $1.35 per gallon.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in session at Atlanta, have re-elected their old officers. The next session will be held at San Francisco.

The citizens of Portland, Ore., have organized for self protection against the lawless element. A large number of vagrants and tramps have been arrested, and gamblers and loose characters have been ordered out of town, and are leaving as rapidly as possible.

The Carthage brewery, owned by W. H. Delmore, was burned at Watertown, N. Y. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

The Democrats of the Twenty-second New York district have nominated George C. Sawyer, of Canton, for congress. The nominee is a son of the late Judge Sawyer.

The Marine hospital bureau has been informed of the appearance of smallpox at San Rafael, A. T.

Secretary Vilas has returned to Washington from a visit to his home in Wisconsin.

The Republicans of the Thirty-third congressional district of New York nominated Hon. Richard Crowley, of Lockport, for congress.

C. H. Crosswaithe, a miner at Ouray, Cal., shot and killed Johnson, his partner, Thursday night, because the latter had given some strangers the privileges of entering Crosswaithe's cabin.

The cranberry warehouse of George Sackett at Berlin, Wis., with 20,000 barrels of berries, was burned Thursday. Loss, $20,000.

The Marquis de Mores is now in Colorado interesting capitalists in a scheme for building railroads in China.

The river coal operators above Pittsburg are trying to reduce miners' wages to a basis of twenty-two and three-quarter cents. The miners will not accept a reduction.

The barn of Nathan Skinner, Plainfield, N. J., was struck by lightning Thursday night, and Mr. Skinner, who was in the barn, burned to death.

David S. Mitchell, a well known liveryman of Pittsburg, was found on the street Thursday night with a bullet in his head. He was undoubtedly murdered.

The princess of Wales has left Vienna to return to London.

John L. Sullivan is reported to be improving, and it is expected he will be able to walk out in a few weeks.

Two hundred employes in the New York and New England railroad repair shops at New Haven struck Saturday against working later than 5 o'clock on that day. They say they will not return until the concession is made.

It is reported that additional extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick will soon be published.

Edward Hankins, of Chicago, bravely rushed into a burning building and rescued Mrs. McAuliffe, who was in danger of being burned to death.

A. W. Spencer was elected president of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Nearly 1,000 women of Boston registered to vote for school committee.

George Sinclair mistook Benjamin Pinto for a deer at Columbia, Me., and shot him.

In a street quarrel over a dissolute woman at Chambersburg, Pa., George Hunter, a negro, was shot by Thomas Welsh, a cowboy from Montana.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson will be nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts district to contest the district with Nathaniel P. Banks.

Antony Carney, of Chicago, fatally shot his wife and then committed suicide while drunk.

Mrs. Eva Gately, a widow, with her two children, was killed by a train at Versailles, Ky.

The "lone highwayman" who has long been a terror to travelers in the vicinity of Kerrville, Tex., and has robbed as many as six men single handed, was killed Monday in a hand to hand fight with a young married woman named Hay, whose home he was trying to rob. She was badly cut on the forehead with his knife, but knocked him down, and before he could recover shot him fatally. He was trailed twenty miles and found dead.

The interstate commission has decided against the milk dealers of Orange county, N. Y., in the case which has been pending over a year. The dealers complained of uniform rates as unjust. The commission thinks the dealers have a better service than any other class of shippers and have no ground for complaint.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Money closed at 1½ per cent., the lowest rate. The highest rate was 2. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.85@4.89; actual rates, 4.84½ for 60 days and 4.88@4.88½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4s, coup., 125¾ bid; 4½s, do., 107⅝ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@116; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 120@122; Centrals, 114@116.

The stock market was not very active during the morning, while prices were a fraction lower throughout. The room traders were disposed to be bearish, but they refrained from hammering to any great extent. Two-thirds of the stocks opened ⅛ to ⅝ lower than they closed. This decline was mainly due to the result of lower prices in London for American securities. Under the hammering of room traders and selling by Philadelphia and Chicago parties nearly all the active stocks made further declines of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. by 12 o'clock. The sales for the day amounted to 247,164 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Closed steady at unchanged prices; superfine spring, $2.80@3.20; superfine winter, $3@3.50; No. 2 extra spring and winter, $3.25@3.70; No. 1 extra spring and winter, $3.65@4. Southern flour dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and firm, and closed ¼@¾c. higher. Spot lots closed dull, but firm. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.04@1.05; No. 2 red, $1; extra red, $1.02@1.02½; No. 2 red winter, 99c.@$1; No. 2 white state, $1.02@1.03; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 96⅞c.; do., Oct., $1.00¼; do., Nov., $1.01¼.

CORN—Options were moderately active and easy, closing ⅜@¾c. lower. Spot lots closed dull and slightly lower. Spot sales of No. 1 mixed at 51¼@51½c.; No. 2 white, 55c.; No. 1 mixed, Sept., 50⅝c.; do., Oct., 50¼c.; do., Nov., 50¼c.

OATS—Options were fairly active and closed steady. Spot lots closed quiet and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40c.; No. 2 do., 35¼@34c.; No. 1 mixed, 29¾@30¼c.; No. 2 do., 28c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 29¼c.; do., Oct., 29¾c.; do., Nov., 30¼c.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Firm and moderately active; new mess, $15.25@15.75.

LARD—Closed dull and irregular; Oct., $10.62@10.73; Nov., $9.66@9.70; Dec., $8.58@8.62.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining, 5½c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6¼c. Refined moderately active and steady; cut loaf and crushed, 6⅞c.; cubes and powdered, 6c.; granulated, 7¾c.; mold A, 7¾c.; confectioners' A, 7¾c.; coffee A standard, 7 5-16@7 7-16c.; coffee off A, 7 1-16@7¼c.; white extra C, 6¼@7c.; extra C, 6¾c.; C, 6¼c.; yellow, 6¼@6 5-16c.

BUTTER—Steady; western creamery, 20@23c.; eastern do., 23@24c.

CHEESE—Quiet; New York cheddar factory, 7¾@8¼c.; Ohio flat, 7¾@8¼c.

EGGS—Easier; eastern firsts, 19@19½c.; Canadian firsts, 18½@19c.; western firsts, 18½@19c.

COTTON—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 1-16c. higher at 10⅛c.

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New Goods ! -:- New Styles

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

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N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment

for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew,

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	S W	V J Bower
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Sankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith.
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hippie,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley.
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vall,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel.
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

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FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 6 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 613, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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Morning and Afternoon Sessions every Weekday except Saturday.

Night Sessions, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

AT the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
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NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. JORDON,
aug30 6t Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED !

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.

Aug25 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, decd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug23 6t Administrator, Centre Hall

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.

Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

Marshal Bazaine Dead

One of the Most Notable Figures in Modern History.

A FIGHTER ON TWO CONTINENTS.

He Died in Poverty, of Heart Disease. Sketch of His Remarkable Military Career in France and Mexico—The Cause of His Downfall.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—Francois Achille Bazaine, ex-marshal of France, died here yesterday. He was 77 years of age. Heart disease caused his death.

His exile has been spent for the most part in poverty. The little money which came to him from time to time was contributed by some of the few persons who adhered to the belief that he was a victim of circumstances and the ingratitude of his country.

Bazaine was born at Versailles in 1801. He was destined to be a soldier from the first, and was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique. He entered the army in 1831, and after having seen considerable service in Africa was made a lieutenant in 1836, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor. He fought in Spain against the Carlists and then in Algeria and Morocco, and at the outbreak of the Crimean war he was sent to the front in command of a brigade. His career was a gallant one and his promotion had been rapid.

Bazine first became prominent in American eyes when, in 1863, he succeeded Marshal Fovey in supreme command of the French forces in Mexico. He fought gallantly to establish Maximilian as emperor of Mexico, and conducted two campaigns against President Jurez and his republican forces, with an ability worthy of what in American eyes would have been a better cause. To him was due the organization of a barbarous system of guerilla warfare against the natives, which was carried on by Col. Dupin. It was during his service in Mexico that he was made marshal.

But there were fatal misunderstandings between Maximilian and Bazaine. The latter was accused of secretly plotting with the enemies of the emperor. He married a rich Mexican lady whose family sided with Juarez. The drift of opinion in the United States was hostile to the empire, and there was danger of an outbreak on the border. So, early in 1867, after having declared Maximilian's position untenable, Bazaine withdrew his forces from the capital and embarked at Vera Cruz, leaving the emperor to his fate.

Bazaine was violently denounced in France on his return, but nevertheless he was placed in command of an army corps, and on the outbreak of the Franco-German war in 1870 he was stationed at Metz. He was then commander-in-chief of the imperial guard. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired into the fortress of Metz. He attempted to retreat on Aug. 14, 1870, hoping to join MacMahon and the new army he was gathering at Chalons, but the Germans worsted him at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte and Prince. Frederick Charles shut him and his army up in Metz. Bazaine endured a seige of seven weeks, and then surrendered, on Oct. 7, with his entire forces, which included three marshals, fifty generals and 173,000 men. He left France immediately, for his life was in danger.

The capitulation of Metz is one of the memorable events in the history of war, and it has been discussed almost endlessly by military authorities. Bazaine has been vigorously accused of both incapacity and treason, and as vigorously defended. He was summoned from England in 1871 by the national assembly to answer charges before a special commission, and as a result of their report was tried by a court martial of general officers, over which the Duc d'Aumale presided, on charges of military incapacity in allowing himself to be shut in Metz by a nearly equal force, and of treason in attempting to make himself independent of the government of national defense, which had been organized after the emperor's downfall.

No direct verdict was returned on the latter charge, but on the former he was convicted and sentenced to death. But the court added a recommendation to mercy, and President MacMahon commuted the sentence to imprisonment for twenty years in the fortress. This was in December, 1873.

Bazaine was accordingly dismissed from the army and sent to the Isle St. Marguerite, in the Mediterranean, off Cannes. He remained there about nine months enjoying the society of his family and a former aide de camp. An effort to secure a modification of the sentence from imprisonment to exile failed, and then Bazaine took the modification into his hands. On the morning of Aug. 10, 1874, he was missing. But a rope dangling rrom the parapet told the story. It afterward came out that Mme. Bazaine and others received him at the base of the wall and took him aboard a ship which lay conveniently near.

Bazaine then went to Italy, thence to Cologne; afterward to England and finally settled in Madrid, where he has since lived.

Bound to Find Tascott.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The new reward of $20,000 for the arrest and detention of William B. Tascott, offered by Mrs. Henrietta Snell, is to be more widely circulated than any of the former offers. The circular, containing a description of Tascott and a sample of his handwriting, will be mailed direct to every postoffice in the United States and Canada, numbering between 60,000 and 65,000, a matter of $6,500 for postage alone, not counting cost of printing, folding, etc. The circular is to be printed in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian and Belgian; and sent to the most prominent postoffices of Europe. Asia and South America will not be overlooked. It is probable that inside of thirty days from date more people will have heard of the reward, and have their interest in the affair created thereby, than ever was known before in any similar case.

Coal Found in Connecticut.

SOUTHBURY, Conn., Sept. 25.—Great excitement prevails in this vicinity over the discovery yesterday of a six inch vein of coal at a depth of eighty-seven feet, which is said by a Pennsylvania expert in charge of the venture made a few months ago by the Matthews Coal and Oil company to be a superior bituminous coal. Owners of land adjoining are going into ecstacies over the discovery, and property could not be bought to-day for fabulous prices. It is expected that before long a standard quality of petroleum will be produced from the mine, that product being the primary incentive for establishing the project.

Assaulted by Her Insane Son.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Woollert Johnson, aged 34, who has been partially insane for two years past, assaulted his aged mother with a butcher knife, cutting two horrible gashes in her throat that will undoubtedly cause her death. Johnson then went to the woodshed and hanged himself, but was cut down and resuscitated. He is now in jail and seems to have recovered his senses. He remembers nothing of his crime and expresses great sorrow for his action.

CONGRESSIONAL DIARY.

Daily Events of the Week in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In the house Monday Mr. Snyder, of Texas, occupied considerable time in a speech defending the administration against charges of extravagance. A bill was introduced authorizing the president to establish camps for yellow fever refugees and provide them with necessary equipment and attendance. After transacting routine business the senate took up the general deficiency appropriation bill. A large number of minor amendments of local interest were accepted and the bill was passed.

The feature of the senate proceedings Monday were the rejection of Senator Blair's proposition to reconsider the vote by which the Chinese exclusion bill was passed, and the discussion of the bill to create an executive department of agriculture. The feature of the house proceedings was a deadlock and an early adjournment.

Regular routine business occupied the attention of the senate Tuesday, and Mr. Sherman made a partisan speech with reference to the retaliation measures. He was answered by Mr. Morgan. The house accomplished nothing of general interest. Mr. Cannon occupied some time with a speech criticising the financial part of the administration. The house caucus adjourned without day, being unable to pass Mr. Oates' motion to fix Oct. 1 as the day of adjournment.

The time of the house was entirely taken up Wednesday in discussing the library building clause of the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The features of the senate proceedings were an effort to withhold the Chinese exclusion bill and the appropriation of $100,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers.

There was a hot debate in the house Thursday over Mr. Morrow's resolution ordering the Chinese exclusion bill taken at once to the president. The debate was stopped by the speaker, who intimated that it would be allowed in a day or two if the bill were not transmitted in the usual way. In the senate Mr. Mitchell made a lengthy speech on the president's annual message. Mr. Edmunds withdrew his resolution to withhold the Chinese exclusion bill.

The house bill creating a department of agriculture and making the head of that department a cabinet officer was passed by the senate Friday. At the evening session of the house objections were raised by Messrs. Cheadle and Kilgore against progressing the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Sheridan.

No business was transacted in either branch of congress Saturday.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Celebration of the Jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan's Ordination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The silver jubilee of Archbishop Michael Corrigan took place at St. Patrick's cathedral with great pomp and magnificence. The huge cathedral was filled, and chairs were placed in both the middle and side aisles for the accommodation of those assembled.

Many of the prominent Catholic laymen from the whole city were present, and with but few exceptions the entire diocesan clergy were present to do honor to their head.

With the black soutane of the secular priests were seen the brown of the Franciscans and the black and white of the Dominicans, while Carmelites, Jesuits, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity and other religious orders not so well known were represented in the long train which swept from the sacristy at 10:30 and filed into the sanctuary and overflowed into the upper part of the church. The altar was beautifully decorated with four massive pyramids of pink and white roses, while large palms and decorated plants were in the sanctuary.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

The mass was Haydn's No. 16, and was most effectively rendered by the quartet of the cathedral and a largely augmented chorus, all under William Pecher's conductorship.

Vicar General Donnelly delivered an eloquent address at the conclusion of the mass in the name of the laity.

THURMAN AND HIS LETTER.

He Has Not Written a Line of It Yet, and Don't Know When He Will.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21.—Mr. Thurman said to a reporter last night that he did not know when his letter of acceptance would be ready to give out. "I have not written a line of it yet," said he, "and I do not know when I shall. It is the fashion to write a letter, and I suppose I must write one. People expect me to, but really it is an unimportant matter. I do not know whether the committee will want me to give it out from here or forward it to them to be given out from New York. The press will be treated fairly if I have the giving of it out to them."

"You go to Washington the 1st of October, do you not?"

"Yes, the telephone suit comes off on the 9th. I will make an argument in the case."

"The papers say you will go on to New York then?"

"That is very doubtful."

"How about your Indiana engagements?"

"I have not arranged anything definitely in regard to that."

An Eagle Devours a Baby.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 24.—William Beattis lived in Seward county with a child, 6 years of age, and a baby a few weeks old, their mother having died a few weeks ago. While he was at work in the field a large eagle swooped down upon his sod house and carried away the baby, which was lying upon a blanket before the door. The little girl ran into the field and told her father that "Dot," the baby, had "flyed away." He gathered his neighbors and they searched all night for the child, and found the remains in the morning. The eagle, sitting near by, was fired at by one of the men and struck in the wing, but attacked them before it could be dispatched. Two of the searching party were badly torn and lacerated by the eagle's talons.

An Overdue Scientist.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The authorities at police headquarters were notified of the disappearance of John Thornton Wood, a scientist, who left Washington to come here. He should have arrived here on Sept. 12. After visiting a number of professors at Harvard he was to continue his journey to Thornton's Ferry, N. H. It is known that he reached Boston, but since then all trace of him is lost. He is 70 years old.

Rather Realistic Play.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—An extraordinary story comes from Cow Bay, C. B. Three small boys were playing "killing pigs." A 6-year-old son of Mrs. Anderson, who keeps the village hotel, was bound hand and foot by his two little companions, who then cut his throat with an old rusty knife, from the effects of which he died.

A BIG INDIAN POWWOW.

An Attempt to Mob a Young Brave Prevented by Chief Gall.

STANDING ROCK, Wy. T., Sept. 24.—The big powwow of Indians, to consider the question of signing the treaty, was held here Saturday and ended with a dramatic scene. The Sioux from all over the reservation came in with their wagons and ponies in the morning and assembled in a hollow a few miles below Standing Rock. For several days Sitting Bull has been actively engaged securing aid in his endeavor to defeat the signing of the treaty and has sent runners all over the reservation to urge the chiefs and braves to attend the powwow. In the absence of Chief John Grass, Sitting Bull assumed to be leader, and wore a more than usually ferocious look, having put a few extra streaks of red paint on his face. The crafty old savage still feels ugly over the fact that Chief Grass and not he was sent to Washington, and is more than ever determined to defeat the object of the commissioners' visit. He opened the proceedings with an address which evidently had been carefully studied, in which he urged the Indians not to sign the treaty, and hinted at treachery on the part of Chief Grass. At the close of his speech he was greeted with tremendous applause.

Black Thunder then said: "Brothers, I feel as in days gone by, when we were on the eve of a terrible fight. The very air is filled with the deadly calm that foretells a day of plunder and carnage; but that day has gone hence. We have buried the hatchet, and when it shall have been unearthed we will be resting in the arms of the Great Spirit. These men they call commissioners come here with a paper for us to sign. If we do so it takes our land from us. No sensible Indian will sign it. I have spoken. I shall not sign."

The Indians listened breathlessly to Black Thunder, and at his abrupt conclusion he was received with deafening cheers of encouragement. When the applause abated sufficiently Young White Cloud, a graceful, handsome young Sioux, ascended the little knoll of ground used as a speaker's stand, and said:

"I have listened to the talks of our old leaders Sitting Bull and Black Thunder. They are opposed to the treaty. They speak too hastily and rashly. Their words should be carefully weighed before leaving the tongue. They know not what they say. The treaty is for our benefit, and I, for one, shall sign."

A dead calm followed the defiant utterances of the young brave. Not a move was made or a sound heard among that mass of red blankets. The stillness was getting oppressive, when Sitting Bull slowly emerged from the crowd of painted warriors. He carefully and majestically wrapped the folds of his red blanket about his form, and with a wave of his right arm made a sign to his followers. Then, as one man, the entire horde arose and dashed en masse toward the young Indian who dared to brave their wrath by uttering what he believed was right. His fate was surely sealed had not Chief Gall appeared at this critical moment and peremptorily demanded order and silence. His sudden and unexpected appearance had a quieting effect upon the Indians. His brawny arms were raised aloft, and the enraged savages suddenly stood still. Gall then called upon the braves to inform him what this unseemly demonstration was all about. Here Sitting Bull silently sneaked away, the young, heroic spokesman following suit, leaving Black Thunder to face the ire of Gall alone. Black Thunder made a feeble explanation of his action. Gall's face twitched under his pent up passion. "What mean you?" he almost screamed. "Is not this council for you all to express your respective opinions. Begone, and let me hear no more of this."

Black Thunder meekly walked to his pony, saddled and mounted it, and dashed over the hill. The other Indians silently hitched up their ponies and drove away to their different homes. It is possible that Gall's sudden breaking up of the powwow will put an end to the holding of any future councils.

BAFFLED TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Boarded a Train but Encountered an Armed Guard.

SCHULENBURG, Tex., Sept. 24.—A passenger train on the Southern Pacific was stopped near Harwood by masked men who compelled the engineer, at the point of a pistol, to uncouple his engine from the passenger coaches and pull out of the way. Conductor C. E. Shackelford was compelled to assist in uncoupling the engine. In the express car were United States Marshal John Franklin, with Deputy Van Wiper and Detective Jay G. Kelly, of the Southern Pacific service. Other officers were on the train, the company having been warned of the attack, and all eastbound trains having been guarded since last Wednesday.

The robbers were soon on the mail car: "Jump in and rifle the mail bags," commanded the leader of the gang. Two men took Engineer Tomy to the open door of the car and as soon as his head was [illegible] West, one of the guards, taking aim for one of the robbers, fired one barrel of his shot gun. Tomy fell back with an ugly wound in his face and a number of buckshot in the left shoulder. The bandits then tried to make Fireman Grozer act as a decoy, but when West sighted the fireman he discharged the other barrel of his gun at him, fortunately without effect. The bandits then returned West's fire and a regular skirmish ensued, over fifty shots being exchanged. The baffled robbers finally withdrew, carrying two of their number, who had been wounded, with them. There were ten men in the gang. They will be pursued by the officers, who have bloodhounds with them.

Suspicions of Murder.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 25.—The dead body of a wood chopper named Vanier was brought into town, and it was said that the man had been killed by a falling tree, but there are suspicions of murder, and an investigation is being had.

President Patton Ill.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—President Patton has been quite ill for several days with abscess in the nose. He has been confined to his bed and has suffered great pain, but is better, and expects soon to be able to resume his duties.

Justice Stanley Matthews Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Justice Stanley Matthews, of the supreme court, is ill with cartarrhal diarrhœa at his residence in this city. There were alarming reports in circulation last night as to his condition, but they were unfounded.

Murder in the Second Degree.

UTICA, Sept. 25.—The jury in the case of John Dingee, of the town of German, Chenango county, on trial for the murder of Jerome Perrington, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Fighting the Cotton Ring.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In order to defeat the American-English cotton ring, 1,000,000 spindles in Lancaster have commenced running on short time.

Suicide of an Octogenarian.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An aged man of 85 years named Avery Gardner hanged himself in a barn in Richville.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

869 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. HOWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhle Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, managing editor of the New York "Press."

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet inevitably one feels that the nearer glimpse of the man afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor. 1882, the year of political change and upheavel, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not lead to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found cacord of the Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

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Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the GRANDEST WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock purposes, will do well to take advantage of these rates, PALACE SLEEPING AND BUFFET CARS, FREE COLONIST SLEEPERS.

For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
St. Paul, Minn.

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.
7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

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4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
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6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
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10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36	a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55	a m
"	arr at	Erie	3 58	p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p m
"	"	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m

(Sunday Train.)

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
"	Montandon	9 37	a m
"	Williamsport	10 40	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 34	a m
"	arrives Renovo	12 30	pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 25	a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23	p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	Montandon	2 27	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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P M	A.M.	A.M.			A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24		Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30		Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41		Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56		Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05		Laurelton	8 13		4 43
2 38		7 40		Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52		Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58		Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10		Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18		Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25		Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33		Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42		Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48		Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52		Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59		Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09		Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14		Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20		Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

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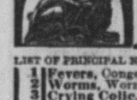

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The 14-year-old daughter of Byrd Smith was sent by her mother on the afternoon of the 15th to start a fire in the stove in their home, at Devine Station, Texas. She used kerosene, and when the can exploded the burning oil was scattered over the girl, and her two sisters and her baby brother, all of whom were standing around the stove watching her. All the children died of their injuries in a few hours. The mother was terribly burned while trying to save her children. John and Simon Frith, brothers, of Paterson, New Jersey, were on the 17th run over and killed by an express train at Rahway, New Jersey. While driving across the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad tracks at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 17th, Nathan Greenzweig, Mrs. L. P. Grosss and the latter's three children were run down by a shifting engine and severely injured. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Springer, 70 years of age, was run over and killed by a train at Uniontown, Penna., on the 17th. The body of an unknown girl, about 15 years old, was picked up in the river at Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 17th. The body had been in the water about a week. As an express train, en route from Cincinnati to Chicago, was rounding a curve near that city on the evening of the 16th, one of the coaches was thrown from the track and on its side. A number of the passengers were badly hurt, but none fatally. W. G. Josenhand and Andrew Tuhn, engaged in painting a building in Pittsburg, on the 17th, fell from a ladder to the ground, 35 feet below. Tuhn was killed, and Josenhand is believed to be fatally injured

—A despatch from Vincennes, Indiana, says that John N. Hogan, aged 60 years, a notorious desperado, was shot and killed on the evening of the 15th by Constable Hall, of Belmont. Hall had arrested Hogan on the charge of attempting to kill his own son and daughter. In a dark place Hogan turned sharply, and Hall, fearing violence, drew his revolver and fired. Frank Heckart was stabbed to death by "Dip" Patterson on the morning of the 16th, near Head's Hotel, at Erwin Centre, New York. In Trinity county, California, several nights ago, a man named Iverson, who had shown symptoms of insanity, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. In the case of Owen Clark, aged 17 years, who shot and killed a colored boy, in Washington, on the 16th, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting. Clark was released in $3000 bail. At Ville Platte Prairie, Louisiana, on the morning of the 16th, a gang of armed men rode to the houses of two negroes, named Salet and Didære, and, taking them a short distance, shot them dead. The only explanation of the murders is that they are "supposed to have been brought about by incendiary language recently used by these two negroes."

—At Kokomo; Indiana, on the morning of the 18th, while an action for divorce was pending between Samuel Pruett and his wife, Pruett drew a revolver and fired two shots into his wife's body fatally wounding her. He then shot and severely wounded a man named Blacklidge. Pruett admitted having intended to kill his wife, but said the wounding of Blacklidge was unintentional, "the bullet being intended for another man who had invaded the sanctity of his household." At Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the 18th, a young man named Bowen shot and killed a man named Estis and fatally wounded two of Estis's sons. While intoxicated on the evening of the 18th, Mrs. J. Franciscus, of Lancaster, Penna., threw a butcher knife at her son, Emanuel, Killinger, inflicting a terrible wound below the groin, which it is feared will prove fatal. Burglars entered the jewelry house of Sheldon, Swope & Co., in Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of the 17th, and attacked Edward Patterson, who sleeps over the store. He was cut seventeen times on the arms, breast and neck with a razor. He fired five shots from his revolver at his assailants, but they escaped.

—There was a heavy rain storm at Port Jervis, New York, on the 17th. People living near the Delaware and Hudson Canal left their homes on the morning of the 18th by boats. A. D. Brown's saw mill, a tannery and two small dwellings on Vandermark Creek, near Milford, were carried into the Delaware river. At Belvidere, New Jersey, the rain on the 17th washed out railroad tracks, and traffic was on the 18th suspended on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Lehigh and Hudson Railroads. Bridges were washed away and crops destroyed. Two large washouts occurred on the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Portland, in Northampton county, Penna., on the 17th. Nine county bridges were destroyed. and Wise Brothers' saw mill, at Portland, was washed away, with lumber and machinery, entailing a loss of $10,000. The storm at Easton lasted ten hours. Washouts occurred during the night on the Lehigh Valley, the Bangor and Portland and the Lehigh and Hudson Railroads. All mills were idle on the 18th, and navigation on the Delaware and Lehigh rivers was stopped. A passenger train on the Belvidere and Delaware road ran into a pool of water a mile above Phillipsburg on the evening of the 17th and was stopped. It was then run into by a freight train. The rear coach was wrecked and three passengers were slightly injured. The rain on the 17th caused a washout on the Ontario and Western Road at Mountainable, New York, and on the Susquehanna and Western Road, near Charlotteburg, New Jersey. Rain fell at Newburg, New York, on the evening of the 17th, to the depth of nearly five inches. Land slides and washouts occurred on both the Erie and West Shore Roads. On the afternoon of the 18th neither of the Erie tracks had been cleared for the passage of trains. All trains for the north and East have been detained at Charlottesville, Virginia, since the evening of the 16th, by a washout at Mechunk Creek, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and a washout near Orange.

—"Ted" Bates and John Gressam, "moonshiners," in the Backbone Mountain, about 30 miles from Hot Springs, Arkansas, were shot and killed a few days ago in a conflict with two United States Deputy Marshals.

—Mrs. C. J. Delon, an elderly widow, committed suicide at her home in Chicago, on the evening of the 17th, by attaching a rubber tube to an unlighted gas jet, which was turned on and placing the other end beneath the bed clothes which she tucked closely over her head and body.

—One hundred and fifty-six new cases of jellow fever and twenty deaths were reported on the 18th in Jacksonville.

The number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever during July was 86. During August the deaths numbered 114.

—The electric light dam and main building in Neenah, Wisconsin, were washed away by high water on the evening of the 17th. The dynamos are at the bottom of the river. The loss is estimated at $38,000.

—Thomas W. Connell, a letter carrier in Chicago, was on the 18th discovered tearing up and throwing into a vault, three letters entrusted him for delivery. He was arrested.

—John Smith, Jr., a contractor on the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad, was shot and robbed of $1000 by two highwaymen near Lancaster, Tennessee, on the evening of the 17th. Mr. Johnson, an employe of Smith, pursued the robbers and fired upon them, wounding one fatally and the other severely. Mr. Johnson recovered the money and took the robbers to Carthage.

—Clinton Garrett, a prominent farmer, was killed by a train while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Newark, Delaware, on the 19th. The boiler of F. W. Brown's saw mill at Point Mountain, West Virginia, exploded on the evening of the 18th, killing William Brown, manager of the mill. and a son of the owner, and William Knabenshu, a mill hand. A despatch from Quebec says Mr. Perreault and his son, farmers of Ste. Anne, Mr. Boisvert, a miller in Rosseau's mills, with Mr. Morrin, the station agent at Ste. Anna de la Perade, and Mr. Goodin, of the same place, were drowned on the evening of the 17th, while crossing in a boat from St. Jean d'Eschaillons to Ste. Anne. The latest mail advices from Cuba estimate the loss of life by the recent cyclone in that island at over 1000.

John Murphy, Deputy Postmaster at Artesian City, Kansas, has been arrested for robbing the United States Express Company of $10,000, at Greenville, Ohio, a year ago. He confessed his guilt and returned $8000 of the money. A swindler, as yet unknown, succeeded in securing from Bussey's Bank, in Urbana, Illinois, $2500; from J. W. Helm, of Danville, $4500, and Gillett & Ball, $4500. By the use of forged bills of lading, he secured the payment of drafts on Eastern houses for the above amounts. The drafts bear the name of Kiser Brothers, a grain firm at Hammond. Chas. B. Whiting, the banker, who failed in Worcester, Massachusetts, recently has been arrested on the charge of embezzling $5000 given him by Dr. John O. Marble for investment in stocks. Two masked men entered the residence of Isaac Hariger, at Ligonier, Pa., on the evening of the 18th, and forced him to give them $1000 in gold, which was in the house. In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 19th, the jury in the case of ex-Secretary of State William A. Strong, charged with embezzing about $3500 from the State, found a verdict of guilty. When the verdict was rendered Strong had left the court room and has not since been found. An application has been made to the Department of Justice, in Ottawa, Ontario, for the extradition of De Baun, the New York Park National Bank defaulter.

—One hundred and thirty new cases of yellow fever and fourteen deaths were reported on the 19th in Jacksonville, Florida.

—Two weeks ago Joseph Beers, a farmer at Frederickstown, Ohio, imported a herd of Texas cattle from Arkansas. The Texas fever has now appeared among the animals, and several other herds in the same neighborhood show symptoms of contagion.

—The people of several towns in Colorado are taking steps to organize 200 troopers to go into the neutral strip, and retake stolen horses and other property, and capture the thieves. Their principal object will be to get the outlaws who are said to be fortified in Squaw Canon.

—William Fogarty was arrested in New York on the charge of murdering his brother, James, on the morning of September 9th by driving an umbrella ferrule through his eye and fracturing his skull. Two women saw the prisoner walk away from the prostrate form of his brother, carrying an umbrella under his arm. Patrick Kain was stabbed to death by Nicholas Bocus, at a christening near Suterville, Penna., on the evening of the 18th. The murder was apparently unprovoked. Thos. Rooney, a blacksmith's helper, and Henry Klemme, a teamster, quarrelled in Chicago on the evening of the 18th, over a pail of beer. Rooney seized a hammer and killed Klemme with one blow. Blue Hog and Pigeon, two Indians of the Cherokee Nation, recently had a fight, about a colored girl. Both were mortally wounded and the girl was shot dead.

—A collision occurred on the Chicago branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, near Galesburg, Illinois, on the morning of the 19th. Engineer Case was killed, as were also two tramps. A cattle train on the West Shore Railroad was telescoped by a freight train, at Catskill Station, New York, on the evening of the 18th. Four cars were demolished and many sheep and cattle were killed.

—The Delaware river at Bordentown, New Jersey, was still rising on the 19th. The low lands opposite the city are under water. The Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad is covered with water.

—At Lebanon, Penna., on the morning of the 20th, Mrs. Mary Shaeffer, 30 years of age, employed in Wengert's Hotel, kindled a fire with coal oil and the can exploded. She was burned to death and the building was burned out, an adjoining house being badly damaged. The boiler of Hamilton's saw mill, at Blair, Nebraska, exploded on the evening of the 19th, killing Henry Morrell and Henry Alexander, the engineer and fireman. Five others were severely injured. Patrick Tracey, baggage master at the Old Colony Railroad station in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, was killed on the 20th by a passing train while trying to save the life of Mrs. Young, aged 69 years, who had fallen upon the track. He had nearly succeeded in pulling her off the track when he was struck by the engine. The woman is believed to be fatally injured. While Casper Rader, Henry Smith and William Carlisle, of Clay county, Indiana, were returning from a political meeting at Coal City on the evening of the 19th their carriage was upset. Rader was killed and the others severely injured.

—A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad was run into by a gravel train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road at the Junction at East Winona, Wisconsin, on the 19th, Sixteen persons were injured, one—Mrs. Louise Ewe—it is feared, fatally. While fifteen men were ascending plane No. 4, at Plymouth, Penna., on the afternoon of the 20th, the brake became useless, and the car dashed down to the bottom of the plane. Jamas Manley jumped off the car as it was going down and was fatally injured. His body threw the car from the track, and the other men were thrown out and down an embankment. All, except two, were injured, several severely. Willie Thompson, aged 11 years, were shot and killed on the 20th, by Freddie Hubbard, aged 12, while they were firing at at target with a revolver in Carboudale, Penna.

—The recent heavy rains have flooded the slate quarries in the Bangor, Penna., region, and work has been suspended.

—A telegram from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, says Jack Rodgers, Deputy sheriff of Crook county, captured five horse thieves and 200 horses near Sun Dance, on the 17th. The thieves were asleep in their blankets when Rodgers covered them with a Winchester, and, after arousing them, marched all of them to jail. They were fully armed, but did not make a fight.

—At Scottaburg, Indiana, on the morning of the 20th Conrad Starts agent for a Louisville brewery, was found murdered in his room at a hotel. Storts went there on the evening of the 19th with the intention of buying a large piece of property on the 20th, and had considerable money. His throat was cut from ear to ear. The bed clothing and furniture showed evidence of a struggle. The dead body of a burglar, grasping in his hand a "jimmy," was found in an alley in St. Louis on the 20th. He had attempted to enter the drug store of Albert Layton and was shot. The police are unable to identify him.

—A despatch from St. Louis says it is now believed that the wreck on the Wabash Western Railroad on the evening of the 10th was the work of parties who have some grudge against the road, and that it was intended for a Burlington train. The train of Superintendent Magee, of the Wabash Western, returning from the wreck on the 20th, came very near sharing a like fate. The train was backing in, running about fifteen miles an hour. At Huntley's Crossing, near St. Louis, the train struck an obstruction, and the occupants of the car received a severe shaking up. The train was stopped, ran back, and an investigation showed that a heavy beam twelve inches square and ten feet long had been pried into a cattle guard and braced against the ground pointing west. The timber had struck the brake beams between the forward trucks and caboose, then the axle of the trucks, and would have derailed the train but for the fact that the trestle work of the cattle guard gave way.

—One hundred and thirty-one new cases of yellow fever and 15 deaths were reported on the 20th at Jacksonville. Ten new cases of yellow fever were reported at Decatur, Alabama, on the 20th. Five cases of yellow fever are reported in Jackson, Mississippi.

—James Edward Bedell, real estate clerk for the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & Choate, of New York, was arrested on the 20th on the charge of having robbed the clients of his firm of sums aggregating $264,500. Bedell was a trusted employe, in full charge of the firm's real estate business, He forged bonds, mortgages, registers, seal and all, took the money himself, and paid the interest on the false mortgages as they fell due. His thefts cover a period of five years. An accident led to his discovery. To Inspector Byrnes he said that he had spent the money playing policy and at amateur farming.

—Two men en route to Washington Territory overland stopped at Rock Spring on the 20th, and, entering a saloon, soon started a fight. One of the strangers drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. "Dick" Davis was killed, and "Phil." Shaffer and "Dan" Harrison wounded. The men then jumped into a wagon and drove out of town. They were followed by officers, and, during an exchange of shots, one of the strangers was wounded and both of their horses were killed. The miners made an unsuccessful attempt to take the prisoners from the officers. It is thought they will be lynched. C. H. Crosswaithe, who has been prospecting in the vicinity of Ouray, Col., on the evening of the 19th shot and killed his former partner, a man named Johnson, from Iowa. Jackson Hunter had a quarrel with his tenant, a man named Fleming, near Muncie, Indiana. Eleming struck at Hunter with an axe. Hunter then fired at Fleming with a gun, but missed him and hit his son, wounding him fatally. Late on the evening of the 20th a well-dressed stranger was assaulted in Indianapolis, Indiana, by two colored men and fatally injured. In his pocket was a slip of paper, on which was written the name of William M. McGill, New York.

—At Iowa City Iowa, on the 21st, Wm. Orcutt was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for attempting to wreck a railroad train for the purpose of robbery near that city a year ago.

—As an express train was passing through Chicago on the evening of the 21st, it was bombarded with stones and clay by a number of unknown persons. A piece of glass from a splintered window struck Mrs. James Grange, a passenger, in the eye, inflicting a wound which may result in the loss of sight. The scoundrels escaped.

—One hundred and eighteen new cases of yellow fever and fourteen deaths were reported on the 21st, in Jacksonville. Several new cases of fever were reported on the 21st, in Decatur, Alabama, and two of the previously reported cases were expected to prove fatal. About two-thirds of the inhabitants have left the city. A similar hegira is taking place from Jackson. Mississippi, where three new cases were reported on the morning of the 21st.

—At the office of Moore & Wallace, in New York, on the 21st, it was stated that five first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Western Railroad Company, for $1000 each, had been lost or abstracted from the safe some time between the 18th and the evening of the 20th. Five certificates of accrued interest amounting to $91,213 are also missing. The bonds were numbered 3259 to 3263 inclusive, and the certificates from 1324 to 1328 inclusive.

—As the tally-ho coach "Yellow Jacket" was crossing the Lehigh river, about 20 miles from Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the 21st, the bridge gave way, precipitating the coach and party into the river. They all escaped unhurt. The party, all Philadelphians, comprised E. S. Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Miss Brice, Mrs. McCullon, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Horner and Mr. Harris. After the horses had been rescued the party proceeded to Bear Creek.

—A cyclone passed over Mammoth Springs, Fulton county, Arkansas, at noon on the 21st. Several houses were wrecked, trees blown down and corn and cotton crops are said to be ruined. Several people were injured, but none is reported killed.

—The heavy rains of the last few days have caused a great damage along the Passaic river in New Jersey. Great quantities of hay, oats, other grain, produce and all kinds of debris have been carried down the swollen stream. A serious break occurred in the Morris Canal near Mount View on the morning of the 20th, which carried away a portion of the track of the Greenwood Lake railroad. Many farms along the river are inundated, and in some places cattle have been drowned. The houses in the lower portion of Paterson have been flooded.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill, which was laid on the table, reducing letter postage to one cent an ounce. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which, at his request, was laid over, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into during the recess and report at the next session the state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, with such measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse. On motion of Mr. Hoar, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to "counteract the cotton bagging trust." The Senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote passing the Chinese Exclusion bill. The vote resulted—yeas, 20; nays, 21. So the bill goes to the President for his approval. The House bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture was considered. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 18th the Deficiency bill was reported and ordered printed. Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report next session such measures as may be expedient to promote friendly commercial and political relations between the United States and Canada and Great Britain, was taken up, and Mr. Sherman spoke in support of the resolution. After some remarks by Mr. Morgan the resolution went over. The House bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution requesting the President of the Senate to withhold the transmission to the House of the Chinese Exclusion bill. He asked immediate consideration of the resolution, but, Mr. Teller objecting, it went over. Mr. Edmunds also offered a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Florida. The resolution was adopted. Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, and Stewart, of Nevada, discussed the President's annual message. After passing several bills of local interest the Senate adjourded.

In the United States Senate on the 20th the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, directing the retention of the Chinese Exclusion bill, was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds said that, the bill having gone out of the possession of the Senate, the order was not applicable to the present state of the case, so the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Sherman's Canadian resolution was further postponed until the evening of the 24th. An executive session was held, lasting an hour. When the doors were reopened Mr. Plumb gave notice that on the 24th he would ask the Senate to consider the bill for forfeiting the Northern Pacific Railroad grant, and Mr. Chandler gave notice that on the 25th he would ask action on his resolution for an investigation of the Louisiana election. The Agricultural Department bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 21st Mr. Stewart introduced a bill regulating the presentation of bills and joint resolutions to the President. The bill was referred. The House bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture was considered, and Mr. Reagan had read a substitute which he desired to offer to the whole bill, providing for the creation of a Department of Industry, embracing commerce as well as agriculture. The substitute was laid on the table. The fifth section of the House bill, providing for the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, was stricken out—yeas, 33; nays, 9—and the bill as amended was passed. A conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was presented and Mr. Allison said that the only question on which the conferrees could not agree was the amendment as to the new Library building. Mr. Sherman moved to instruct the Senate conferrees that if the conferrees of the two Houses cannot agree the Senate conferrees shall propose that the text of the House amendment, disagreed to by the Senate, be stricken from the bill. The motion was agreed to, the conferrees were reappointed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr, Cox, of New York, was elected Speaker pro tempore, to act during the absence of Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, introduced a bill to prohibit the deposit of public money in banks, except for the convenient disbursement of public funds. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, introduced a resolution asking the President "whether the rights of American fishermen have been violated by the Canadian authorities within the past year, and, if so, whether he has retaliated, as he has authority to do under the act of March 3, 1887." Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, offered a resolution assigning a day for labor legislation, and move its reference to the Committee on Labor. The vote resulted—yeas 54, nays 37, and Mr. Blount, of Alabama, raised the point of no quorum. Mr. Forney called up the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, but a point of order against its presentation, made by Mr. O'Neill, was sustained, and the call of the House was resumed. After an ineffectual attempt to secure a quorum, and by Mr. O'Neill to secure unanimous consent to have labor bills made as pecial order for the 26th, the House adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, introduced a bill, which was referred, offering a reward of $100,000 to any person who shall discover the true cause or germ of yellow fever and its prevention, destruction or material modification, or who shall discover a certain prophylactic or remedy for the disease. A conference was ordered on the bill amending the Inter-State Commerce law. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was considered. Pending discussion the House adjourned,

In the Honse, on the 19th, the consideration of the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. The vote on agreeing to the conference report showed that no quorum was present and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 20th, another conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Morrow, of California, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the passage of the Chinese bill by the House and Senate, the signing of the enrolled bill by the presiding officers of both Houses, its delivery to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and the fact that it is now in possession of the acting Chairman, Mr. Kilgore, declaring the action of the committee without authority of law, and directing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to transmit the bill to the President without further delay. A point of order having been raised, the Chair, after much discussion, sustained it, holding that there was no law or rule prescribing the manner in which a bill should be transmitted to the President. So the resolution was not received. Mr. Morrow then asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. McMillin demanded the regular order, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 21st, Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, asked unanimous consent for the passage of the Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, but Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected. Mr. Crain, of Texas, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to report to the House at any time for immediate consideration a bill providing by legal and judicial proceedings for the suppression of trusts. Mr. Hopkins, of New York, objected. Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill in relation to the right of the United States in granted lands during the pendency of measures now before Congress for their forfeiture. The bill was passed. After passing a number of private bills the House took a recess until evening, when private pension bills were disposed of. Adjourned.

Characters in a Novel.

As to dialogue, remember that your characters should reveal themselves in dialogues as much as in action. They must speak as they think, each after his own manner. It is true that in real life most people seem to speak with the same forms and fashions and formulæ; make the same little jokes and employ the same little metaphors; going on with these without the least sense of weariness till the stage, or the novel, or a comic paper supplies them with a new set. You must therefore in dialogue, as I have already said, exaggerate. Your talk must be crisp—it must never drag, and above all it must not be too long.

A HANDSOME SURPRISE.

How a Good-Natured "Widow" Was Deceived by Her "Late" Husband.

The departments of the United States Government are usually decorous places carried on with solemnity and dignity, and not given to scenes; nevertheless, something occurred at the Pension Office not long ago, which makes one wish Dickens were alive to do it full justice—nobody else could; but still, it is too good to lose entirely.

The usual work was going on in one of the rooms, when suddenly a sound of bumping and thumping became audible, and then a struggling, thumping, irregular noise as if a section of a stone wall were trying to walk upstairs and found it needed more joints than had been supposed. It grew louder and louder, and was accompanied once in a while with a faint sound of a voice remonstrating as if the stone wall took it hard and wanted to give it up. It drew nearer and then stopped outside the door with a final bump and thump, and a sort of triumphant grunt from the accompanying voice. Then the door opened and a man with sweat standing on his forehead, throwing the door wide open, engineered with another series of thumps a large, flat white stone around in front of the astonished clerk, and said: "There!" in triumphant tones. "There! now perhaps you will believe me. I brought you papers and affidavits no end, and you wouldn't believe them. Perhaps you'll believe this when you see his tombstone. There you read it: 'Sacred to the memory of J—— S——. Erected by his bereaved widow.' His tombstone is here before your eyes to prove he's dead, and now perhaps you'll believe it;" and he sat down and wiped his forehead.

The astonished clerk read the epitaph but without the crestfallen air the advancer of tombstones expected. A gleam of a smile appeared around his eyes and at the corners of his mouth. He turned to a man sitting near, a man with a damaged looking face, and with clothes the worse for wear, and a lame leg done up in a frowsy way with coarse bandages.

"Well, I wouldn't a-thought it of Sarah Jane," and he smote his other leg with a fat hand, bristling with hairs. "I must say it's handsome in her—all the same. I'm glad I ain't under it. 'Tain't often a man reads his own epitaph;" and he turned to the other who had brought it in, with a rough grin, an appreciation of the scene coming over him.

"You—you meant to leave her—you ain't dead?" stammered the other.

"I ain't half dead, 'n I meant to leave her till I heard she was gettin' a pension on my merits, 'n I could't stand that. She a-rolling in luxury and me a hard-workin' man. I've come back to roll, too, or else stop her fun."

The advancer of tombstones arose and prepared to withdraw with his strong proof.

"Of all the mean men"—and then he paused, unable to think of any parellel, and a thought occurred to him. "You'll be wantin' this some time; hadn't you better take it against the need?"

But the damaged man waved it away —"The date would be wrong."

Flying Like the Wind.

It was in the sixties. Mitchell's bridge across Mulberry creek was the tallest in Harris county. A swell in the creek had misplaced an arch and a dozen men had assembled to repair the damage. The flooring for twelve feet had been removed. It was twenty-five feet to the water beneath.

Suddenly the hammers ceased and the men listened intently to the approaching clatter of a horse's hoofs.

"It's Jess, by ganny," said one.

"He's splittin' the wind, too," said another.

"That little filly knows how to pick up her feet, and she don't study about it, neither," said number three.

"Dang my buttons!"

This was said just as the rider appeared in sight, presenting a picture of robust manhood, guiding with unerring hand the fleetest little mare in Western Georgia. He was clad in a fine broadcloth suit, his feet in a pair of the best calf-skin boots, and they armed and ornamented with neat, small spurs.

On he came.

The men were lost in admiration and stood with mouth and eyes open, transfixed to the spot.

He neared the bridge.

As if by magic the crowd were awakened to the horrible death that awaited the man should he attempt to pass over the bridge.

"Stop! stop!" shouted the men.

"The floor's up!"

"You can't cross!"

The horse's hoofs struck the bridge.

"Head him off!"

"He'll be killed!"

"Stop his horse!"

And they all rushed to the middle of the bridge.

"Clear the track!" whooped the impetuous rider, and the way was cleared.

He reached the brink. The gallant mare paused—trembled. The men stood breathless, The rider planted himself firmly in the saddle, gathered the reins tighter and sank the spurs deep into the sides of his mare.

She squatted, leaped wildly into the air and landed safely beyond the awful gap.

With unslackened pace, and without a sound save the clattering of the horse's hoofs, both steed and rider disappeared over the hill, having surpassed anything of the kind in the history of Georgia.

A Plucky Maryland Girl.

One day recently a tramp went to the house of a family near Level. The family were all away from home, with the exception of a little girl about 13 years of age. The tramp in an insolent manner demanded money. The little girl stepped into another room as if to get it, but returned instead with a double-barreled gun in her hand. Presenting the weapon at the tramp, she ordered him to leave, which he did at double-quick pace. The little lady has been highly commended for her courage.

Harvest Time.

Across the sunlit fields the reapers come,
  Bearing the garnered sheaves in glad-some train,
And in a long procession, one by one
  Singing a melody, some sweet refrain;
And far beyond the distant meadows' green
  Stretches in beauty o'er the summer main;
From sky to sky a vast expanse is seen
  Of wondrous fields on fields of golden grain.

    Ho, lads! for the harvest-time,
      When the reapers sing
      And the echoes ring
    In the tone of a merry chime,

The ebbing clouds of night have shadowed far
  The l afy wood and purple mountain's height,
Till silently above, each glorious star
  Waxes and wanes within the sombre night;
And when the harvest moon, like some romance,
  Breaks thro' the darkness and the gloom of night,
Upon the green the joyful reapers dance
  To music when the summer stars are bright.

    Ho, lads! for the harvest-time,
      When the reapers sing
      And the echoes ring
    In the tone of a merry chime.

OLD MISTRESS GILTNER.

Though the uneven stones of the village sidewalk were sunken and set about with wide mossy cracks, there was a certain congruity in their edges, as if they were parts of a long slab of rock that had once been laid down the street's length entire, and then shattered by a mighty blow.

An old woman coming up the shady walk was stepping heedfully over the streaks a morning rain had left green and spongy; she seemed to know every stone by heart, for she seldom looked down, her far-sighted gaze stretching off to a point where the street's nearing sides met in blue smoke.

She was tall and gaunt; her long face scantly hung in lean folds of flesh, her expression sharply inquiring, from the abrupt rise of her shaggy brows at their inmost ends.

There was a large bonnet over her cap of sheer lawn, whose strings made a square bow under her clean marked chin; two puffy gray curls rounded out each fallen temple after an ancient vogue that fell in with the style of her straight black gown, its cape reaching the waist, its neck finished with a fall of large-holed lace.

"I'm gettin' closer 'n' closer," she muttered to herself as she picked her footing along, carefully holding her skirt up in front with a flat-fingered hand in a loose-netted mitt; "I oughter be used to it, I reckon; but it 'pears like I kin skesly ha'bor the idee o' thet climb afore me."

Presently she came to a stand before a little house that rose above the street level by 12 stone steps sunk into a steep slope of yard The house below had eight steps, the next but one had four, and the gardens below that lay flush with the pavement

Old Mrs. Giltner had once taken joy of the fact that her house, on its rise of ground, was so much higher and drier than its neighbors; but after the grading of the street her pride had changed to mourning, for the process left her cottage perched on a lofty bank, accessible by a flight of steps so upright that when one stood at the bottom he could see only the roof of the house above, peering down at him with an inquisitive wonder, something like the wonted look of its mistress.

Mrs. Giltner sighed as she shot a blinking glance up the flight; then, planting upon the lowest stone a foot in a heelless gaiter, with wedges of elastic let in the sides, she began the ascent, forcing her body upward by pressing both hands above the bent knee.

As she went on, always the same foot foremost, like a child at climbing, she counted the steps in a kind of breathless undertone "Five—ah, six ah. Thar wuz once a man went crazy over once one is one. I reckon some of these days 'll find me in a lunatic 'sylum a-tearin' my hair out by the handfuls, an' a-countin' up to 12 an' back fer everlastin'. I've counted 'em ev'y last time I've clum 'em since they wuz put yere. I can't seem to he'p it."

At the top she turned stiffly, and regarded the ladder-like passage with mingled vexation and triumph. Then she went up a side path and let herself into the house.

The open window of the sitting room was screened with checked blue netting through which the landscape revealed itself in squares like a country map. Sitting hard by, taking the late afternoon air with a mild oblivion of the June loveliness without, was a woman of years that might lie anywhere between 35 and 50; her face was small, her eyes bluish, her dull hair strained back so tightly as to show lines of scalp at the sides, like frozen gullies of a winter field.

"Thet you, gra'maw?" she said, looking up from her crochet; then she wrought again at the coarse mesh, but there was a lurking trouble in her face. "I wonder ef she could 'a met Uncle Henry?" she was thinking. "He told me not to say a word of what he kem for, but I can't keep anything; it's right on the end o' my tongue now. Oh dear!"

Mrs. Giltner lowered herself into a chair with wary caution of her joints; she undid her bonnet strings, and gave several long breaths before she spoke.

"Yes, I'm back, Verandy; you kin see for yourself thet I'm nigh a'most give out; them steps 'll lay me in my grave yit."

"They do beat the bugs," assented Veranda, with easy sympathy; her voice was at once slow and shrill.

"I'll never tell you how I've stood 'em all these years," pursued the old woman, querulously; "I hed my five boys to raise, an' till ev'y last one of 'em wuz growed clean out o' dresses into long pants I never knowed whut peace meant. Ef one of 'em give a cry I jest churned right sick a-wond'rin' which one hed bruk his neck head over heels down them stone steers." She rambled on, with a kind of pleasure in her dreary memories. Veranda gave patient ear, though she had heard it almost daily since childhood. She was the orphan daughter of Mrs. Giltner's oldest son, and the old woman had reared her, petting her as she never had her sturdy boys, three of whom were now owners of blue-grass farms hard upon the village.

"Ain't you goin' to tell a person whar you've been, gra'maw?" asked Veranda, with kindly regard to the fact that her grandmother was waiting for the query.

"I wuz down to Smith's fer a spell," said the old woman when she had come at easy speech after her mournful discourse; "you must go and see their new baby, Verandy; it's mighty cute; the very spit 'n' image of its paw. Smith he wants to call it Sary Jane, arter his mother, but Mis' Smith won't hyear to nothin' but Stuller May."

The last trace of uneasiness was blotted from Veranda's face by a smile of pleased interest.

"Stuller May," she echoed; "I wonder whar Hetty Smith got hold of thet name; it sounds kind of booky. Ef 'twuz my child I'd ruther hev it Gladys or Blantche, I believe."

Mrs. Giltner's upper lip fell visibly.

"When I think o' you'ns marryin'—well, 'pears like I can't ha'bor the idee no ways. Seein' the house an' ev'ything in it'll be yourn, 'cept thet lawg-cabin quilt I pieced last spring fer John's Marthy, it's more'n likely you'd live yere arter you wuz married; you haven't the peth in you thet I hed when I wuz young, an' when I study 'bout you worryin' over them mean steps like I've done, an' a-strivin' to keep your chillern f'om killin' theirse'fs on 'em, I churn right sick.'.

That her granddaughter was young and well favored of nature was Mrs. Giltner's firm belief; that Veranda would marry seemed to the old woman a deplorable, but none the less an inevitable, circumstance of the future.

Veranda had never in her life had a lover, yet there were chests full of bed and table linen marked with her name against the time she should need them in her husband's household; she spent her time in making lace that was hoarded away to deck her bridal finery. Perhaps it was because she seemed youthful to herself by comparison with her grandmother's eighty years that these preparations never appeared futile to her; her poor little womanly instincts built a nest of hopes in the green paper boxes where she kept her yards of rick-rack and feather trimming, and though she wrought from a curiously blind impulse, its mere presence made her happy, as it makes the bird who weaves a nest when fledging time is past.

"Now ef I could live to he'p you raise your fambly, I'd feel different," went on Mrs. Giltner, viewing the matter from another standpoint; "but I'm gittin' old, Verandy; thar's a crick in my back most o' the time, an' I'm awful short winded; I dun know but whut my legs are some stiffer'n they wuz last year I'm fallin' fast."

"Laws! no, you ain't, gra'maw," expostulated Veranda, very seriously. She knew the old woman's complaints of her health led by design to a forcible contradiction. 'Uncle Henry wuz yere while you wuz out, an' he 'lowed you wuz pearter lookin' this summer 'n you'd been fer right smart."

"Why, you never told me Henry wuz yere!" cried Mrs. Giltner.

"I knowed I'd let it out," breathed Veranda, in a whisper. "Yes, he wuz yere. He hed business down street, but he 'lowed he'd be in to see you right soon. Oh laws, gra'maw! I'm goin' to tell whut he wanted me to keep still about; he said I shouldn't speak of it 'cuz it might all be a fizzle, an' he didn't want you-'ns to be disapp'inted. It's a piece of news thet'll do you more good than any medicine, gra'maw."

Mrs. Giltner's face puckered with interest.

"It's consarnin' thet new railroad thars so much talk of; seems it's goin' spang through the town, an' Uncle Henry's hed an inkling thet it's goin' to clip an end off our lot. The railroad men are round now appraisin' propputty they want, an' Uncle Henry says ef they tech our yard they got to buy it; he 'lows they dassent spile propputty 'thout ponyin' up a good price fer it."

The old woman sat listening, her jaw let down a little, her eyes unspeculative and wide, as of one who waits in thick darkness for his vision to frame itself to the gloom.

Veranda rattled on, her needle keeping pace with her tongue, its steely gleam seeming a kind of material projection of the thin metalic tones. "Uncle Henry's mighty pleased to think thar's a chance o' our gittin' shet o' the house at a fair price; he thinks we never in the livin' world could palm it off on any person 'cept the railroad men. Them steps ud faze any one, an' the house needs repairs; some o' the shingles on the kitchen roof are turned up like they wuz thirsty, an' I 'most know thar's some palin's off the fence some'eres, fer I run out one o' Briggs's hens this mo'nin'; she chucked at me rale sassy."

Surprised at her grandmother's silence, Vernada bent a curious gaze on the drawn old face, furrowed and rutted like a country road. Mrs. Giltner had taken of her mitts, and was smoothing the half-fingers in an absent way. When Veranda asked her what she thought of the matter she looked down at her open palm as if the subject lay in the hollow; then she said, slowly:

"I don't seem to rightly ha'bor the idea; 'taint got clar thoo my head yit. Kind of odd. Mebby I'll git to sense it more ef I lay down an' rest some."

She got up and walked feebly into her bedroom, stopping once before the small glass over an old dresser cracking under innumerable coats of varnish, as if she wished to assure herself of her own reality by viewing her face. Then she went on to the front window, where a green shade hung, a fat tassel depending from it like an uprooted weed; she rolled the curtain, slipped it through a loop of dingy cord, and stood looking down the cliffy yard and into the quiet street beyond.

The sun was gone down, but there was a downy crimson on the dark hill where his head had lain.

Mrs. Giltner always came to this window at sunset that she might see the western skies cast the morrow's horoscope, and though she was now something jostled from her senses, the old habit prevailed with her.

"Red fer promise," she muttered; "m—m. It'll be good wash-day to-morrer. Let's see; Verandy wuz sayin' somethin'—mebby it'll come to me arter I lay down."

As she lay in her lofty bed that night, propped nearly to a sitting posture with great pillows, it came to her with such force as kept her wakeful into the lessening hours. As they sat at breakfast the next morning she made known the result of her pondering.

"I thought some on whut you told me, Verandy, an' I'm goin' to tell Henry thet I've 'bout decided not to sell, even ef the railroads thinks o' tradin' with me."

"Why, gra'maw?"

"I ain't a-goin' to sell. Don't talk no more 'bout it. You got too much sody in these biscuits. Verandy; your man 'll git the soggiest bread he ever put to his mouth, I promise him thet."

She was carrying off her inconsistency with an irritable air, and Veranda wisely held from future speech.

After a day or two Henry Giltner came to talk over things, he was a plump elderly man, whose form as he rolled up the path bore striking resemblance to a crescent, with the hollow at the back; his jovial face had a yellow-gray beard, rayed around his mouth like the spokes of a wheel.

He was hardly over the threshold before his mother forestalled her decision by shaking her head with solemn emphasis. "'Taint wuth while to waste words, Henry; I ain't keerin' to sell."

"Verandy told you, did she? I might of known she would! Whut's thet 'bout not wantin' to sell? Why, you've spent your hull life frettin' over them steps, mother."

"I ain't keerin' to sell."

"But—

"I'm kind o' uset to them steps now; they're rale pretty-lookin' this time o' year; thar's little mossy things peekin' thoo the chinks; I see 'em yistiddy; some of 'em hed red spots on. Take the hottest spells we've ever hed, you kin alwuz ketch a breeze on thet top step. I dun know'z I ever took any exceptions to 'em nohow—to speak of."

"Well, I jedged you'd be pleased out 'o tongue to git the old place off your hands. The railroad men hev offered a mighty square price for it. I'm turrible sorry you feel this way about it, mother, for the road's goin' clean through this lot; it'll go catycorner through the house."

"Thoo the—thee house!"

"That's whut it's fixin' to do. You see, mother, you'll hev to sell. Railroad co'porations don't ask any questions; you can't explain anything to 'em. Ef they want your propputty you got to get out—that's the size of it."

The old woman slowly heaved up two shaking hands. "They sha'n't hev my house," she protested, breaking into quavering sobs. "My chillern wuz born yere, an' your father died in this very room; he hed pore health for years, an' uset to set right by that east winder with his feet on a cricket. Oh, Henry! you see that splotch in the second winder pane? I mind when you wuz so small you hed to stan' tippy-toes to peek thoo it; you 'lowed the yard looked like it wuz rainin' thoo thet ripply place in the glass. Don't let 'em take your pore old mother's house, Henry! I alwuz tried to be good to you, Henry. You don't churish up no hard feelin's 'bout the time I spanked you with a fence palin', do you? You played hooky three days han' runnin', an' I felt like I hed to lay it on. Oh dear! oh dear!"

"Now, mother, don't you take on like this," besought Henry, blinking the wet out of his eyes. "You be calm; I'll see whut I kin do," he added, reassuringly.

As the new railway became the sole topic of discourse in the village, Mrs. Giltner waxed more and more anxious. Everything about the house grew doubly dear to her.

"Take this press, now," she said, peering into the dark hold of a closet in the living room; "I wouldn't know how to git along without it. This house is ez much me ez my pore old boby is, Verandy; you might as well try to transplant an old oak ez to drag me into another house; I couldn't breafe. Git me the blue caliker apron, child; this top she'f smells kind o' dusty; I'm goin' to rid it up some. Hand me up a little warm water in the old tin basin, an' throw in a scrap o' sal-sody."

"I cleaned thet press last week, gra'maw; I'll do it over, though," said Veranda.

"I'm goin' to work with it myse'f. You take your needlework awhile. I don't want you should be all flustered out an' hurried to'ds the last so'z you'll look fady in your weddin' fixin's; you got to save yourse'f all you kin."

Though Mrs. Giltner was happily ignorant of the fact, the house had been sold a month before this, and she had signed the papers unconscious of their purport. Henry had been unable to prevent its sale; his hope was to keep the matter from his mother's ears till it should be necessary to tear down the house. By that time he felt sure she could be brought to regard the affair with a more courageous eye.

One day, however, long before the tale was ripe for telling, a heedless neighbor came in and revealed everything.

The old woman took the news with a kind of stricken calmness.

"Did you know it, Verandy?" was all she said.

Veranda timidly admitted her knowledge of the under hand transaction, whereupon her grandmother gave her one sad stern look, and straightway took to her bed, turning her face to the wall and refusing comfort of her friends. Weeks passed on, and still she lay there, staring by the hour at the drawn square of Turkey red calico lining the canopy of her four-posted bed, her thoughts seeming fixed upon the brass stud gathering the folds to a center, as if magnetized by its brightness. Daily the sound of picks and the rumble of carts drew nearer.

One morning she turned her deep eyes, the only parts of her shrunken face hinting at life, upon Veranda, who sat by the bed.

"They've begun on my yard," she said, nodding toward the window, her head keeping up the motion afterward, as if shaken by the thought.

"Why, gra'maw," faltered Veranda, "you don't hyear nothing', do you?" She herself heard nothing, for the workmen were studiously quiet at their task.

"A pick went inter the far corner o' my yard just then, over where the tansy bushes grow," said the old woman. "It wazn't on'y the sod it cut, Verandy, it wuz me. I felt it yere," she added, laying her thin hands on her breast, in a tranquil clasp that sank once with her falling breath and rose no more.

SOCIETY'S CRIMINALS.

Extracts From an Interview With Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

The probability is that society raises its own criminals. It plows the land, sows the seed and harvests the crop. I believe that the shadow of the gibbet will not always fall upon the earth. I believe the time will come when we will know too much to raise criminals—know too much to crowd those who labor into the dens and dungeons that we call tenements, while the idle live in palaces. The time will come when men will know that real progress means the enfranchisement of the whole human race, and that our interests are so united, so inter woven, that the few cannot be happy while the many suffer; so that the many cannot be happy while the few suffer; so that none can be happy while one suffers. In other words, it will be found that the human race is interested in each individual. When that time comes we will stop producing criminals; we will stop producing failures; we will not leave the next generation to chance; we will not regard the gutter as a proper nursery for posterity.

People imagine that if the thieves are sent to the penitentiary that is the last of the thieves; that if those who kill others are hanged society is on a safe and enduring basis. But the trouble is here: A man comes to your front door and you drive him away. You have an idea that that man's case is settled. You are mistaken. He goes to the back door. He is again driven away. But the case is not yet settled. The next thing you know he enters at night. He is a burglar. He is caught; he is convicted; he is sent to the penitentiary, and you imagine that the case is settled. But it is not. You must remember that you have to keep all the agencies alive for the purpose of taking care of these people. You have to build and maintain your penitentiaries, your courts of justice; you have to pay your judges, your district attorneys, your juries, your witnesses, your detectives, your police—all these people must be paid. So that, after all, it is a very expensive way of settling the question.

THE BURGLAR'S BEGINNING.

You could have done it far more cheaply had you found this burglar when he was a child, had you taken his father and mother from the tenement house, or had you compelled the owners to keep the tenement clean; or if you had widened the streets, if you had planted a few trees, if you had had plenty of baths, if you had had a school in the neighborhood. If you had taken some interest in this family—some interest in this child—instead of breaking into houses, he might have been a builder of houses.

There is, and it cannot be said too often, no reforming influence in punishment; no reforming power in revenge. Only the best of men should be in charge of penitentiaries; only the noblest minds and the tenderest hearts should have the care of criminals. Criminals should see from the first moment that they enter a penitentiary that it is filled with the air of kindness, full of the light of hope. The object should be to convince every criminal that he has made a mistake; that he has taken the wrong way; that the right way is the easy way, and that the path of crime never did and never can lead to happiness; that that idea is a mistake and that the government wishes to convince him that he has made a mistake; wishes to open his intellectual eyes; wishes to so educate him, to so elevate him, that he will look back upon what he has done only with horror.

LIKE A WILD BEAST.

This is reformation. Punishment is not. When the convict is taken to Sing Sing or to Auburn, and when a striped suit of clothes is put upon him—that is to say, when he is made to feel the degradation of his position—no step has been taken toward reformation. You have simply filled his heart with hatred. Then, when he has been abused for several years, treated like a wild beast, and finally turned out again in the community, he has no thought, in a majority of cases, except to "get even" with those who have persecuted him. He feels that it is a persecution.

Another view of the subject is this: I have read that of fifty criminals who had been executed it was found, I believe, in nearly all the cases that the shape of the skull was abnormal. Whether this is true or not I don't know, but that some men have a tendency toward what we call crime I believe. Where this has been ascertained, then, it seems to me such men should be placed where they cannot multiply their kind. Women who have a criminal tendency should be placed where they cannot increase their kind. For hardened criminals—that is to say, for the people who make crime a business—it would be better to separate the sexes; to send the men to one island, the women to another. Let them be kept apart, to the end that people with criminal tendencies may fade from the earth. This is not prompted by revenge. This would not be done for the purpose of punishing these people, but for the protection of society—for the peace and happiness of the future.

—It is said that Garrison signed to ride for Mr. Belmont next season.

—There is talk of the present management giving us control of Island Park.

FASHION NOTES.

—Ripe cherry and ochre are combined in autumn millinery.

—Cloth matched to the costume is still much liked for the tops of walking shoes, the foxings being of kid, either black or bronze. They are made with rounded toes and a very shapely medium high heel.

—Among the delicate tints noted in the new Irish poplins are "Aberdeen," a dainty blue, especially becoming to blondes, apricot, nun's gray, almond, tea rose, Roman bronze, olive, golden tan and pale terra cotta.

—It is predicted that silk is to be again generally worn. The prices of silk goods are advancing, and it will no doubt be a long time before ladies can purchase them at the very low prices of the past two years.

—There are imported this season extra heavy jerseys to be worn during the fall in lieu of a street jacket. These are stylishly and elegantly decorated. One London costume shows a skirt of plaited Isle of White serge in colors of green, bronze and terra cotta, the plaids crossed with a delicate line of gold. Added to this skirt which is draped in a very original and unique manner, are two walking jerseys, with which to vary the costume—one of deep terra cotta, trimmed with rich broche galoons, whose colors repeat those of the serge; the other of laurel green, decorated with narrow passementerie in bright gold.

—Silk cord passementerie, rare and expensive jet galloons in lattice work patterns covered with sparkling pendants, and narrow moire ribbons run through diamond shape bands in gimp and cut jet, are the trimmings most popular for black corded silk dresses. Soft surplice folds of the silk are draped across the front of the bodice, the plaits at the shoulders held on by massive jet clasps with pendants. These folds narrowing trimly at the belt, and kept in place by a similar jet ornament. Cut jet belts, Swiss girdles, dog collars and wristbands are used upon black faille gowns designed for young ladies. Silver gimps, enriched with cut jet, is another elegant and expensive decoration for black silk dresses.

—It has already been mentioned that many plaids both in silk and wool are to be worn this autumn. It remains to be added that it is absolutely necessary, if the gown is to be in the latest and most approved fashion, that the plaid for the skirt be bias. Straight plaids belong to the fashion of the past. Most of the plaid skirts, if made up without drapery, are still kilt plaited. Plaid costumes are most used for traveling or for walking in doubtful weather, and are generally in combination with plain fabrics to match. Green and gold plaids are stylishly made up with dark green silk warp Henrietta cloth or India cashmere. The great partiality of the Princess of Whales for red and blue mixtures keeps the combination in high fashion, and red and blue plaided gowns made on the cross in severe taylor style, are among the season's fresh importations.

—Very elegant morning dresses are made of India cashmere and faille in a contrasting color; for instance, the cashmere of pale apricot, the corded silk of Parma violet. More elaborate than these are the increasingly magificent tea gowns. The newest imported models are incredibly rich, and always in a degree picturesque and fanciful. The costumes of India Persia, Turkey, Japan and China have all been laid under tribute to furnish novel ideas for these luxurious gowns, and often, indeed, provide the materials themselves. Beautiful old laces satisfy the cravings of the majority of tastes for their garniture, but there are others who revel in elaborate gold or silver embroideries, expensive feather borders from the breasts of rare birds from Trinidad, antique coins, broche gimps in superb Oriental devices and the most heterogeneous collection of objects.

—English walking gloves for the autumn, to wear with promenade costumes, are exhibited in all the handsome cloth shades to match the gown. There are beautiful new dyes in golden tan colors, copper shades, stitched with green or black, a very odd Egyptian red, a genuine brick color, with dark red buttons and stitching; several new shades of green, called variously laurel, plantain, oak leaf and wet moss, mahogany, blood orange, van dyke brown and Japanese red, which much resembles the reddish shade of tan worn last spring. There are many handsome dabillia shades, and the list of evening tints was never more delicate or varied. These have richly embroidered wrists and narrowly stitched backs. Twenty-six distinct shades of tan, beige and golden brown dyes were counted among the boxes of extra fine Swedish kid gloves, designed both for evening wear and the promenade.

—Among the luxurious and wonderful array of tea gowns in the Greek, or rather Grecian, dress, to speak more properly, for it is simply a clever adaptation of the Greek manipulation of drapery of modern afternoon requirements. The Greek dress proper necessitates bare arms, while in this costume each arm has a special Grecian drapery of its own, arranged on an undersleeve, and all caught up to each shoulder. The whole of the front is draped, following closely Greek lines. This loose front falls between broad bands of Egyptian embroidery, worked very richly in soft Rose du Barri silk and pale gold. The embroidery is shaped into a short jacket, and from under this the draped skirt falls in the classic folds of the ideal Greek gown. The material is the softest white crepe de chine, which falls naturally into lovely lines. There is a high collar of the embroidery and a graceful pointed piece of it let into the close fitting back. This dress is infinitely more becoming to most people than the original Greek draperies, few women having the great ease of movement and poise necessary for wearing a strictly classic gown. And nothing can be more graceful and becoming than this improved modern art dress. It is also a pleasant change, amid the floridness and elaborateness of most of the tea gowns of the present.

HORSE NOTES.

—Rosaline Wilkes had a walk over in the free for all class at Hartford.

—Extensive alterations are being made to improve the betting facilities at Jerome Park.

—An effort is being made to found a trotting club at Paris, on the plan of the American clubs.

—The stallion Idol Gift, owned by Fred Akers, trotted a mile in 2.29¼ against time at Hartford.

—A mile track has been built on the Spring Creek Farm, near Lebanon, Tenn., for training purposes.

—Matt Byrnes, the trainer of Mr. Haggin's stable, thinks his colt Salvator ought to have won the Futurity.

—The Derby Agricultural and Driving Company has decided upon a second fall meeting on October 9, 10 and 11.

—Sam Bryant has taken Proctor Knott home to Louisville. The great 2 year old will not race again this season.

—The number of really good, skillful jockeys at the Chicago meeting are not large. Stoval and Overton are about the best there.

—Galen, the horse that run third in the Futurity stakes, won the Flight stakes at Chicago a few days after, although only just arrived.

—Owing to the success of the Hudson River Driving Park's summer meeting it has been decided to give another from October 9 to 12.

—William Turnbull, one of the oldest and best known of the road riders of New York, died of pneumonia at Saratoga, the 2d week in September.

—The owner of the Russian stallion Kozyr refused a $9000 offer for the horse recently. Kozyr was beaten by Misty Morning, the American mare, in France last June.

—The public opinion seemed to be that Governor Hill should not have been awarded the 2.18 class race at Hartford instead of J. B. Richardsan. The latter ran too much.

—The Percheron stallion Compti de La Grange, imported and owned by J. Howard Downing, near Downingtown, Pa., broke his neck in the stable by getting his head fast in the manger. The horse was only 4 years of age, and was valued at $2500.

—There has been a great deal of talk about the offers made Mr. Gray for Galen since his race for the Futurity. Mr. Belmont and Mr. Baldwin are said to have made offers for him, and even Mr. Appleby is reported to have priced the colt. There seems to be little foundation in any of the reports.

—Matt Storms, the owner of the horse Grover Cleveland, who was injured in the Shohola Railroad smashup of August 13, is improving rapidly and expects to be able to leave for his home in California very shortly. Mr. Storms' ribs were broken and he sustained severe injuries about the head, but he will be able to resume operations as trainer upon his arrival in California.

—Breeding is full of contradictions. In England Dutch Skater was a stayer, but his get are not, while on the other hand Buccaneer and Sterling were both voted "short coursed," and yet their get could stay any distance. In this country Billet, which was no stayer, get's them to stay far enough, while Rayon d'Or, which was a stayer of the first water, has not as yet sired a stayer.

—At Sheepshead Bay on Futurity day the crowd consumed 18,000 sandwiches, 12,000 pounds of lobsters, 80 dozen spring chickens, 50 dozen soft shell crabs, 500 gallons of chowder, 50 sets of ribs, 10 short loins, 25 spring lambs, 40 dozen squash, 5 barrels of whisky, 250 kegs of lager, 600 boxes of soda, sarsaparilla and ginger ale, 36 barrels imported ginger ale and 280 cases of different kinds of champagne.

—It is likely that Volante will run no more this season. Mr. Baldwin says that his condition was such that at Saratoga they were compelled to let him up, and have done little with him since. The fact is Volante is pretty well used up. He has run eighty-six races since he began, in 1884, and has traveled over 35,000 miles by rail coming and going each season from California and back, and frequently making journeys from the East to Chicago and back again during the racing season, as he did in 1885 and the past season.

—The trotting string at Palo Alto has been in very bad luck this year. The fire in the spring, which burned the stable of the leading horses, killing some and injuring others, was a sad set-back and upset the plans of the campaign completely. A new lot of horses had to be taken up, a too-hurried preparation went against their legs, and several of them had to be laid up for the season. Still putting California and the East together, nine new representatives of Electioneer have entered the 2.30 list this year. Electioneer is now 21 years old.

—Many of the 10,000 spectators who saw Spofford win the Charter Oak stake September 12th believe that Kit Curry could have reversed the decision if she had had a man behind her that could drive a finish and not start hitting her at the head of the stretch. She can almost trot as fast with a dummy in the sulky as with Kyger, for she will never let a horse pass her without making a fight for it. No one ever drove a finish like Kyger. When the mare needed steadying he would go down her back a few times with the whip, let go her head, snatch her and then return to the whalebone. A series of instantaneous photographs would be the only possible way to place before the public the manner in which the little old man finishes, and to my way of thinking, impedes the progress of his mare between the distance stand and the wire. There is nothing original in those finishes. He has yet to learn the intricate winding act with which Wagner roused his great Phyllis at a critical moment when the money was in danger. He knows nothing of that erect seat and resolution which make Turner's finishes marked, while the light hand of Murphy and Doble are a sealed book, so far as he is concerned.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT 27. 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Lewisburg fair is in progress this week.

——Had a slight frost on Monday morning.

——Have lots of picnic weather again this week.

——Rev. D. J. Mitterling will preach at Tusseyville next Sunday at 2 p. m.

——Mrs. D. Geiss Wagner, of Manhatten Ill., is visiting relatives in this section.

——Will Shirk will locate at Bellefonte after all, and has purchased McMurties meat stand.

——The next excitement will be the Democratic rally at this place on Friday evening of this week.

——Messrs. T. R. Williams and Walter Crosthwait, of the "Democrat," Bellefonte, gave us a call Thursday.

— We notice Julian Fleming is home from Chicago, where he has been employed in a large reaper establishment.

——A party numbering about twenty from Mifflin co. visited the cave on Monday and took supper at Meyer's hotel this place.

——The appointment for the Lutheran Sabbath school, for next Sunday afternoon, has been changed to 9 o'clock in the morning.

——Brown chestnuts are the latest luxury and are of a fine quality. Another opportunity is now open for Sabbath breakers.

——Many of our farmers have commenced cutting off corn and find that the crop will be a good one and better than expected.

——Rev. Benj. Hengst has been transferred from Loganville, York county, to Queen street charge, in York, as the successor of the late Rev. C. F. Deininger.

——Landlord Meyer is kept busy explaining the difference between protection and free trade to his guests, and can do it to the satisfaction and edification of all.

——Ike Harpster, of this place, accompanied Co. B, N. G. P., of Bellefonte, to Pittsburg this week to attend the opening exercises of the Allegheny County Centennial.

——Much success of the Keller boarding house is attributable to the efficiency of J. C. Derr, of Bellefonte, who, by the way, is one of the No. 1 auctioneers of that town.

——Rev. Fischer is attending synod at Belleville Mifflin county this week. There will be no services in the Lutheran church at this place in consequence of his absence.

——Byron Garis and Orris McCormick acted as police force for the boro during the picnic, and so commanding was their appearance that everybody behaved and our lock-up is still unnamed.

——There was a view at Oak Hall, on Tuesday, appointed by court, to throw Oak Hall school district from College township into Harris again. We did not hear what report the viewers made.

——Dick McClintic, of Philipsburg, took in the big picnic last week and is visiting friends in this valley. He is employed in Kessler & Fryberger's store at that place and is taking a short vacation.

——Says Monday's Evening Item, Bellefonte: Captain Mingle will build a fine house to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The first story will be brick and the second slate. It will also have a slate roof.

——Rev. D. J. Mitterling, of Lucas, O., preached an able sermon in the Lutheran church at this place last Sunday evening. He has resigned his charge in Ohio, we are informed, and has not settled upon a new field of labor.

——994 tickets were sold at Bellefonte for Centre Hall on Wed. and the excursion tickets ran out. The attendance yesterday was not so large but still a big crowd went over. Many persons who experienced the jam on Thursday went over in rigs.—Item.

——If the woods, last week, could have been lit up by half dozen electric lights, it would have added to the charm of the occasion. If possible, the REPORTER will make a move in this direction, for next year, as the power for generating electricity could be obtained cheaply from the engine in the roller mill, close by the ground.

——Among the list of our new subscribers are R. T. Raymond, Poemills; Henry Fry, Millheim; D. E. Bible, Shamokin; H. A. Stover and M. B. Duck, Spring Mills; Michael Tibbens, Farmers Mills; Miss Libby Runkle, Centre Hall; Reuben Keller, Ill.; Hon. James Kerr, Clearfield; John Smith, Panxsutawney, and others, which is a proof that the REPORTER is appreciated and is radually forging ahead.

——T. Milton Osman, one of the promising young men of this vicinity, left on Monday morning for Ithica, New York, where he will enter as a full fledged Freshman in Cornell University. He prepared himself under instructors at this place and passed a very creditable examination, while traveling in that section this summer, and has the ability and pluck to complete the course.

——The REPORTER's guests during the picnic were Miss Dern, daughter of the editor of the Altoona *Tribune*; Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Harter, Millheim, J. G. Kurtz, Milton; T. H. and Mrs. Harter, Middleburg *Post*; Miss Lillie Aikens, Bellefonte; Harry Harter and sister Flora, Hartleton; George Bush, Bellefonte; Miss Ollie Harter, Nittany; W. H. Harter, Hartleton; Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell, Millheim.

——Cheap fruit was plenty after the big picnic last week. Many stands had a large stock on hand and were unable to dispose of it. Large watermelons were plenty at from eight to ten cents a piece; bananas were plenty at fifteen cents a dozen; fine large lemons at ten cents a dozen, and other goods accordingly. A barrel of fine oysters fell from a car in handling, were refused and sold readily at ten cents a quart. Luxuries were plenty and within the reach of the poorest.

THE PICNIC.

The Patrons' picnic closed on Thursday evening, on account of the heavy rain, which set in during the afternoon, continuing until near dark, rendering the ground damp and muddy.

The attendance on Wednesday was no less than 10,000; all trains that arrived being overcrowded, and not able to take all excursionists along the road, altho there were as many as ten coaches to a train and trains every few hours.

The crowd on Thursday may have been about 8,000, a cloudy appearance of the sky in the morning having scared off hundreds from coming.

When the rain set in on Thursday afternoon, there was a big stampede for the station and town, quite a sight to behold.

The addresses Wednesday were by Mr. Downey afternoon and evening, the other invited speakers having failed to appear. Mr. Downey gave the farmers much instructive talk, and in his last address explained the objects of tariff reform and the manner in which the farmer is robbed by high tariffs.

On Thursday Mr. Whitehead appeared on the ground and was the principal speaker after Mr. Downey who had again been pressed into service. Mr. Whitehead can say some pleasant things and is an ardent patron, but he invariably talks too long. We have known him to talk over two hours and in that time say what another would say in ¾ of an hour.

Isaac Frain, Master of the County Grange, presided at each meeting, and performed his duties with ability and promptness.

Col. James F. Weaver also delivered an address which was full of good ideas and attentively listened to.

Besides the Centre Hall band, there came also the Tusseyville and Troxelville and Millheim bands. So there was no lack of music.

The attempt to suppress the REPORTER by the head ignoramus, was the only feature that caused a murmer of discontent among many Patrons, as the paper for many years has opened its columns to the order and showed the Patrons and their gatherings numberless courtesies.

Some three or four poor boys were given a number of copies of the REPORTER's picnic edition to distribute free or sell, as they choose, we no getting a cent for them, and these boys naturally found their way to the ground, and the fact being noticed by the *Gazette*, the favorite of the head ignoramus, Feidler appealed to the latter to have the boys forbidden the ground—because the little *Gazette* "had a little tent." We were notified by a messenger that we were wanted at headquarters, where we found the head ignoramus in an angry mood and spiling to give the REPORTER a bit of his mind for the impudence of letting the REPORTER get among the grangers on the baby plea that the *Gazette* "had a tent" and we had none, and the *Watchman* and *Centre Democrat* were trying to harm the boss. Not having sent the boys on this justifiable mission, we yet assumed the responsibility and offered to have them depart so the boss who only looks wise and knows nothing might return from his angry mood to his sour looks. The result was such a demand for the REPORTER that we exhausted our little stock of white paper, and had to encroach upon our regular edition.

And the picnic went on all the same until the rain interfered. It was a grand success.

FUNERAL OF J. WILL DINGES.

The funeral of J. Will Dinges, Naval Cadet, on last Saturday, of whose death we made mention in our last issue, was very largely attended, showing the esteem in which the young man was held. His roommate, H. S. Ritter, of Reading, was in attendance at the funeral, and returned to Annapolis depressed over the loss of a friend. Many letters of sympathy and condolence were received by the family. Four young gentlemen, representatives of I. O. G. T. of Bellefonte, of which order Will was an active member, were in attendance, and contributed two elegant floral designs, a cross and wreath; the ladies of Centre Hall contributed a very beautiful floral piece, a harp with a broken chord. The pallbearers were all intimate friends and school mates of the deceased and were Christ Murray, Isaac Harpster, Clem. Deininger, Samuel Kreamer, Wagner Geiss and Fred Kurtz, Jr. Rev. Miller, of this place, conducted the services, assisted by Revs. King, Trumpheller, Kerr and Land. Rev. Miller preached a very impressive sermon from 1 Cor. 15, 55: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" His remarks were followed by Rev. King, who eulogized the young man's moral and Christian character. Rev. Trumpheller then spoke a few moments in German.

The music was conducted by members of the different choirs of the town and rendered very finely.

The following was received from the Naval Academy at Annapolis:

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, M. D.
SEPTEMBER, 20, 1888.

Dear Madam:

It is with great regret that we have heard of the death of your son. The Superintendant, who is absent temporarily and all the officers of the Academy will feel deep sympathy with your sorrow.

Your son's record at the Academy was all that could be desired—he had, at all times, the confidence and respect of the officers, and of his associates among the cadets.

I enclose a copy of an order which has been published to the Corps of Cadets, and I beg leave to offer my sympathy for your great loss. I am, madam,

Very respectfully yours,
P. F. HARRINGTON,
Commander U. S. Navy,
Commandant of Cadets,
Commanding pro tem.

MRS. MARY A. DINGES,
Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

(COPY.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, M. D.
SEPTEMBER, 19, 1888.

ORDER:

It is with much regret that the Commanding Officer announces to the Corps of Cadets, the death of Naval Cadet, John W. Dinges 2d Class.

He died of typhoid fever, at 4.25 this morning, at his home, Centre Hall, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

(Signed) P. F. HARRINGTON,
Commander U. S. Navy,
Commanding.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

Grover Cleveland

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

—AT—

CENTRE HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,

—O—

A Democratic meeting will be held in FOUNDRY HALL,

At this place next Monday evening. A large turnout is expected. The Tusseyville Dem. club accompanied by their band will be present. Centre Hall band will also be present to furnish music Meeting will be addressed by

D. F. FORTNEY, J. C. MEYER, DIS. ATT'Y.,

and others. Turn out and hear a fair presentation of the issues of the campaign.

TORCH LIGHT PARADE.

A parade will take place at 7 o'clock by the Junior Democratic club of Centre Hall. They will turn out in new uniforms, new Thurman streamer, and will carry torches, banners and transparencies. The parade will pass through the principal streets of the town. Music will be furnished by Centre Hall and Tusseyville bands and Potters Mills drum corps.

SPRING MILLS.

Mr. T. F. Bender, of Elizabethville, Dauphin co., Pa., has bought two lots of T. B. Jamison, upon which he will erect a slaughter house.

The Cleveland and Thurman club met last Friday evening in the school house. Able addresses were made by J. R. Kauffman, of Sunbury, and D. F. Fortney, of Bellefonte.

On last Toursday, Robert Smith, of Los Angelos, Cal., arrived here to visit his brother-in-law, John Heckman, at Penn Hall. Mr. Smith was formerly of Woodward.

The next meeting of the C. and T. club will be held at Penn Hall and be addressed by C. M Bower and others.

The corner stone of the new Evangelical church was laid last Sabbath morning. Rev. Harrizer, of Harrisburg, preached the sermon, followed by a short address by Rev. D. M. Wolf, of this place.

TELEPHONE NEEDED AT OUR STATION.

A telephone placed in the railroad station at this place would prove a great convenience to the public. The station is almost a mile from the business portion of our town, and necessitates considerable time and inconvenience to go that distance to send a telegram, learn whether freight or express packages arrived or not, and obtain information in regard to trains and rates. The other side of the valley could save many useless trips also. Telephone service is generally used in our valley, and the station is in need of an instrument more than any other place of business in the valley. We hope Supt. Westfall will see the importance of this matter and act accordingly.

NEW MAIL SCHEDULE.

A new mail schedule will go into effect next Monday on the route from Centre Hall to Potters Mills and Tusseyville. The carrier will start from Tusseyville at about noon for Centre Hall via Potters Mills and Centre Hill, reaching this place about 2.30 p. m., in time for distribution for afternoon mails. Will leave here at about 4.30 p. m., with evening mails for Tusseyville over the same route.

The advantage will be that the mail for these points which laid over a day in this office will go through direct.

CENTRE COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Prohibitionists of Centre county met in convention on Tuesday. Dr. Bigelow, of Philipsburg, was made chairman and William Miller, of the same place, secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Assembly, Rev. J. W. Bedford, Snowshoe, and Dr. Isaac Guss, Philipsburg; jury commissioners, W. J. Dale, Springtownship; coroner, Dr. W. J. Bigelow, Philipsburg. Enough money was raised to pay off the old debt and provide for the campaign expenses. Walter Gray, of Philipsburg, was elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

NEW MAIL BOX.

Postmaster Wolf has repeatedly urged upon the Department the need of a post office box at the lower end of town and his request has been granted. The new box will be forwarded some time this week, when it will be immediately put in place for the convenience of the people in that section, who live a good distance from the office. It will likely be put at D. F. Luse's corner, and time of lifting mail be put on it.

REV. CHARLES T. STECK NOMINATED.

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 19.—Rev. Charles T. Steck, of this city, was to day nominated for congress by the democratic conference of the Sixteenth district. He was previously nominated by the labouring men.

Rev. Steck was the late pastor of the Lutheran charge, of Bellefonte, and is a gifted orator.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Any person desiring to obtain Democratic campaign literature, reports, extracts, etc., can secure them by applying to John Rider chairman of the club at this place. He is constantly in receipt of documents from the state and national Dem. headquarters and has them for distribution.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

JUNIOR DEM. CLUB.

A second Democratic club was organized by the little Democrats of this place. They at once set to work collecting money and have by this time enough to fit them out for a torchlight parade in full bandanna uniforms, at the Democratic rally at this place on Friday evening. Their uniforms consist of a blouse and knee breeches made of red bandanna cloth and topped off with red helmets. There are about twenty five in the club, all of whom will turn out. A fine Thurman streamer and a number of transparencies are being made and will be carried in the parade.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Rev. I. P. Neff, of Perry co,, was here visiting friends.

——Will Shirk will dispose of household goods etc., at public sale, Saturday October 6.

——Henry Shaffer has moved to Mansfield, Mo., where he runs a big hotel.

——The old Bellefonte depot is traveling across the street to make room for a new one.

——Miss Bella Brisbin has come back from the west and is again occupying her Centre Hall home.

——Wheat has been on the advance this week with prospects of better prices than our farmers have been accustomed to.

——Mr. E. A. Durst, and son, of Petersburg, Pa., who visited Mrs. Sarah Harpster the past week, returned home.

——The Centre Hall band gave Mr. and Mrs. Krissinger a serenade, Wednesday, of last week, at Will Kutz's residence.

— J. C. Rice, of Milroy, will become a citizen of Centre Hall in a few weeks, and occupy one of the houses at the roller mill.

——Reesman's stove emporium at Centre Hall is an interesting place to visit. The display is a large and very fine one.

——Adam Winkelblech, of near Aaronsburg, has now reached his 90th year. If he lives until November, his vote goes for Cleveland.

——All Bellefonte, except the sick turned out to the picnic. Our neighbors are often wrongfully judged, yet they are there every time.

——George Meese, always with an eye to business, kept his confectionery stand in operation several days after the picnic, had it all alone and did a good business.

——Callers at the REPORTER: M. B. Duck; Mrs. O M. Sheets, Snowshoe; Mrs M. F. Hess, Harris; Miss Mary Kreisher, Mifflinburg; Philip Shook, of Spring Mills.

——Judge Witmer has purchased D. J. Meyer's half acre of ground opposite Bartholomew's store and will use it for a prop timber station, already having an order for 1,000 car loads.

——The Union county fair opened on Tuesday, with a large number of exhibits. The first race took place Wednesday afternoon for a purse of $500. Twenty entries for Wednesday's races were registered.

——Miss Emma Snyder has gone to Philadelphia and New York, for millinery. Grand openings to display these goods, Oct. 11th and 12th. We ask all to call and examine goods.

SNYDER SISTERS,
oct4 Bellefonte, Pa.

——Mrs. Lucy H. Washington will give an address on Thursday evening, Oct. 4th, in the Evangelical church under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Penna. All are invited, especially mothers. Admission free. A collection is asked for.

MAGGIE THOMPSON,
Pres. Centre Hall W. C. T. U.

——Have you seen Reesman's big stock of stoves? He has been unloading and arranging his new stock the last week and is not done yet. Every style imaginable is there from a small heater up to large ranges, fine parlor heaters richly ornamented and heavy office stoves His stock is larger than ever; as to prices go and see the goods and prices will suit you also.

——A real good washing machine is out at last, and comes as near handwork as possible. It is the New Becker Washing Machine. We have thrown half dozen machines aside, and at last find the New Becker the right thing. References in our own county, are John Roan, Bellefonte; S. C. Bower, Mt. Eagle; W. H. Witmer, Lemont; Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. The agent is J. A. Dunkle, Bellefonte. Try it, and you will want it.

——The fall stock of heaters, cook stoves and ranges at McFarlane's hardware store is, to say the least, "just immense." They sell the handsomest square double heater we ever saw. It is called the "Happy Greeting," and it will greet you with a warm reception when you come into the house shivering with cold. They also sell the Morning Light square heater as well as others "too numerous to name." Double heaters for $2 00 and up. Then there is the Apollo range, the King of them all, the grandest cooking apparatus ever put into a kitchen. The No. 189 burns wood as well as coal, and will keep fire over night.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, John Williams, of Lemont, and Miss Ida Müller, of Spring Mills.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. J. Shambach, Mr Wm. B. Feidler and Miss Lizzie M. Mark, both of Penn Hall, Pa.

DIED

On the 14th inst., in Penn township, Jonathan Sanders, aged 84 years, 2 months and 4 days.

On the 15th inst., at Tylersville, Christiana Wolf, wife of William E. Wolf, aged 31 years, 3 months and 28 days.

Scribner's Magazine for October is notable for the varied interest of its contents and the eminence of its contributors in their special fields of work, among them being Lester Wallack, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Robert Louis Stevenson, Professor Arthur T. Hadley, and H. H. Boyesen. The illustrations present an equal variety of subject and treatment. Contents: The Avenue of Sphinxes—Karnak; The Temples of Egypt; Memories of the Last Fifty Years; Problems in American Politics; Behind the Scenes of an Opera House; First Harvests; The Railroad in its Business Relations; Romance; Charity; Two Grecian Myths; Contributions to the History of Fife: Random Memories.

-⊹- JULY OFFERING -⊹-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

0-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-0

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for 1.50 and 1.00
Cassimere Pants, - were 4.75 now 3.50
" " - " 2.75 " 1.75
" " - " 3.50 " 2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes, - " 90 " 60
" " " - " 1.50 " 1.00
" " " - " 2.00 " 1.50
Ladies Shoes, - " 2.50 " 2.00
" " - " 2.00 " 1.50
" " - " 1.50 " 1.25
" " - " 1.35 " 1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries, " 2.00 " 1.25
" " " " 1.50 " 1.00
" " " " 1.00 " 75
Black Silk Mitts, - " 50 " 25
Cold Silk Gloves, - " 60 " 40
French Satines, - " 40 " 35
" " - " 35 " 25
" " - " 25 " 20
" " " 20 " 15
" " " 15 " 12½
Victoria and India Linen, " 25 " 20
" " " " 20 " 15
" " " " 15 " 10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.